

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 13.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1105.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.  
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

We have received a communication signed "Several Non-Commissioned Officers," in which is set forth the injury which has been done by the increase of extra-duty pay authorized by Congress in the Appropriation Bill for the support of the Army during the current fiscal year. They say that now "every enlisted man does his utmost to get an extra-duty job, and refuses the honorable position of non-commissioned officer because there is no money in it"; that the most capable and efficient men for appointment as non-commissioned officers are on extra duty and, consequently, not available, and, therefore, others have to be taken who are not competent. All of this is to the injury of the Service, and a plea is made that the pay of non-commissioned officers be raised so that in no event can the pay of the privates equal, or go beyond it.

This measure we have more than once advocated and we still hold the opinion that the pay of many of our non-commissioned grades is not what it should be when compared with their duties and responsibilities. We still have an abiding faith that Congress will at no distant date pass measures of relief, but we confess to some astonishment to learn that enlisted men serving in companies have the power to "refuse" promotion when it is offered them. Company commanders, we infer, are as a rule too anxious to secure good non-commissioned officers to pass over the most capable men simply because they are on extra duty, and earning more money than they would if sent to regular duty wearing the stripes. If a man enters the Service only to make what money he can and then quit it, possibly it is better that he should remain a private during his term and "put money in his purse" through the medium of the extra duty system. We look for a nobler ambition on the part of the many who embrace the military profession. Promotion is, or should be, the goal of every soldier, and company commanders should foster by every means in their power the spirit of emulation in this regard.

As we said last week it is difficult to regulate the extra duty pay question so as to suit everyone, but we hope the day is far distant when the honorable position of non-commissioned officer shall be generally shunned because more money can be earned by remaining a private and securing a detail in one of the staff departments. If the evil complained of does exist, a remedy should be speedily applied, and details on extra duty made more of an incident of service and not become permanent positions to be held in spite of other and more important military requirements.

We wish, too, to see everything done that can be done to give additional dignity and importance to the position of the non-commissioned officer, whose responsibilities in modern warfare are more nearly approaching those of the commissioned officer. Among other things we would urge that separate quarters be given to non-commissioned officers, as is done in foreign services. Their close association with the privates subjects them to too serious a temptation to substitute their friendships and enmities for the impartial judgment of sound discipline. It is true we give the 1st sergeants a separate room, but by a strange contradiction we stop there and force corporals and duty sergeants to live with and pass all their time with the private soldiers, giving them no increase of comforts or advantages, except a slight increase in pay, which is in a measure offset by the additional expense of chevrons and stripes.

In every company quarters a room should be set aside to be occupied by duty sergeants only and another room for corporals. No one above or below them in rank should be allowed to enter these rooms socially without their permission or invitation. To get the best work of which he is capable out of a non-commissioned

officer, it is necessary that he should be proud of his position and anxious to retain it. To encourage that pride and self respect, he should feel that the position gives him material advantages and comforts. Money is not everything in such cases; it should be shown that the position brings him official courtesy from all above him, and social courtesies and official respect and obedience from all below him in rank.

What other inducement is there for a private to become a corporal? The pay is no object, as he spends it as soon as received. As a corporal he not only makes enemies, but is often in conflict with his friends. Socially he is only one to ten privates, who, even if they like him, are not indisposed to chaff, worry, irritate, and bully him.

With separate quarters, the non-commissioned officers would be independent, and their social relations would be on a more agreeable footing. The additional distinction given to the position would increase self-respect. Soldiers notice that officers in speaking to a first sergeant use a different manner and tone from that adopted towards other enlisted men, and the effect is to increase the self-respect of the first sergeant and make the men more obedient and respectful to him. Let captains give, and they generally can, sergeants' quarters separate from corporals, and corporals separate from privates, and allow corporals greater privileges than privates, and sergeants more than corporals. Their positions will thus become more desirable, and the privates will secure juster and more satisfactory treatment than at present.

Some officers urge that the company quarters should be divided into four or more squad rooms, so that private soldiers who are congenial could be quartered together. This could be accomplished by putting in close board partitions six feet high, to secure the desired privacy to each squad without interfering with the heating and ventilation of the quarters.

At present a non-commissioned officer or soldier in changing his underclothes must make a public exposure of his person to seventy men; with quarters for each grade and separate squad rooms, he would never have an audience of over a dozen men, and, at times, might be able to dress himself without any spectators. A decent privacy increases a man's self-respect and refinement.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE NAVAL FIGHT AT FOOCHOW.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE, FOOCHOW, CHINA,  
August 24, 1884.

Yesterday took place the fight that we all have been expecting for the past two weeks. On August 23, the English Vice Admiral informed us he was going to send his men up to Foochow, and, as we had orders from Admiral Davis, who is there, to send ours up at the same time, we manned our boats in a pelting rain and gale of wind, and sent them up—the captain, three midshipmen, and one officer being left as ship keepers, and about fifty men. Early the next morning, Captain Barker received an official notification that the Frenchmen would commence operations that day, and for us to warn all Americans of the fact. We expected the fight to commence early in the morning, and all hands were on the *qui vive*. At 1.30 P. M., the tide turned ebb, and a large French ironclad hove in sight. Just as soon as the numbers were exchanged a gun was fired at 1.56 P. M., from the main top of the *Lynx*, a small French gunboat. This was the signal for the action to commence, and in an instant the action became general. There were seven Frenchmen in position, and the ironclad *Triomphante* made the eighth. The Chinese had eleven gunboats, corvettes of all sorts. They also had two of those ironclad gunboats made by Armstrong and Co. The French outnumbered them in guns and men. I do not know the names of the Chinese, except the flagship *Yung Wo*. The French fleet were as follows: *Volta*, flagship; *Aspic*, *Lynx*, *Vipère*, *Villars*, *Duguay-Trouin*, *d'Estaing*, in position, and the *Triomphante* coming into action after they had commenced. It was a grand sight.

Such booming of cannon I never heard be-

fore. The first casualty was the Chinese flagship, blown up by a torpedo. The battle had hardly begun when we saw a fearful explosion on board of her, followed by a huge column of water, and when this cleared away she was sinking, and at four minutes to 3 o'clock she sunk out of sight. It hardly seemed possible a thing could be done so quickly. This was a particularly sad thing for us, as she had on board all of those young Chinese who were educated in the United States, and they had been on board of us several times. The next casualty was a Chinese gunboat, just off the Custom House, sunk at her anchor, flag flying, and as she went down gave her last broadside. This was at 2.08. Just after that two Chinese corvettes came drifting down, both on fire fore and aft, helpless wrecks. By this time the smoke was so thick nothing could be seen, and the shot commenced flying around us. This was not so pleasant, as we could not return it. We were riding to single anchor, steam up ready to slip in a moment. When these two corvettes came along within about 100 yards of us we made up our minds to quit. We were afraid of her magazine exploding. The English Admiral ordered every one to go below, but we concluded the best thing to do was to grin and bear it, which we did, but were all ready to run up the stream. They passed by safely, the Chinamen jumping overboard like rats. The foremast of one of them being the only place not on fire was alive with men, and the mast went by the board, drowning the Lord only knows how many. Our steam launch and the Englishmen were busy picking up the poor devils that were floating by.

At 2.45 in the afternoon the smoke lifted, and we saw right in the midst of the French fleet one of those iron gunboats, and they were giving her rats. With their machine guns not a Chinaman was left, and her decks were one mass of mangled human beings. She sunk just ahead of a large English steamer, carrying away both of her chains. That was the last of the Chinese fleet. Two escaped—one ran aground up the river, and the other, a small tug, got above the barrier. All the others were burned or sunk. The loss of the Chinamen was very great; the Frenchmen, no one can tell, as they will not say anything about it. All we can find out about it is from the funeral party to-day. It was on shore an hour and a half, so there must have been a good round number. An English pilot was killed in the *Volta*. None of their ships were materially injured; some of them pulled several times. The most beautiful sight of the whole thing was the *Triomphante* going into action; she passed right close to us, and as she passed by, her men at their guns all ready to fire, and at the signal she fired her two very heavy bow guns (they are situated in a sort of an open turret about one-third the length of the ship from the bow and can fire directly ahead.) She shook the whole harbor. The shot from the port gun struck a Chinese gunboat, and raked her fore and aft.

You could have pulled a twelve oared cutter through her after that. I wish Sam Randall and his crowd could have seen the effect of that one shot; we would have a navy to-morrow. The Chinese fleet was whipped in twenty minutes to all intents and purposes, but they fought for about an hour. Then the Frenchmen went for the navy-yard, and shelled that until sundown. They drove the Chinese from their guns, and some of them have not stopped running yet. As soon as the torpedo-boats had done their work, they came down under our lee. The commanding officer of one was badly hurt in the head, and we sent our apothecary over with some lin and stuff to bind up his wounds. One of his men was shot through the arm. That was all it cost to sink the Chinese flagship with three hundred men. These torpedo boats were regular boats made of steel, bullet proof, and can go at a speed of twenty knots an hour. One poor Chinaman we picked up, said at the very first broadside two of their officers were killed, one alongside of his Captain. The "old man" got frightened, called away his gig to go on shore, and was shot as he was lowered by one of those large shells; when the shell exploded, the boat, crew and Captain were not to be seen. The Englishmen say the Frenchmen fired at these poor devils when they had hauled down their flags. The shooting of the Frenchmen was particularly good. About 5 the fire rafts and fire junks came down and we had work for all night keeping the devilish things clear of our ships and the merchant vessels near us. A large transport that was on fire broke adrift about nine o'clock and the French sunk her with their guns in no time; we expected the greatest amount of trouble from her. It was as good shooting as I ever saw. Of course there was no sleep for the first night. To-day the merchant vessels commenced to leave any way they could get out, they do not want any more of it. This morning we wanted to communicate with our Admiral, but the



French admiral said he was going to commence higher up, so we could not do it. This morning at 10 they started at it again, shelling the banks of the river, silencing a battery here and there, and breaking up their camps.

I understand there were somewhere about 30,000 men between this and Foochow. There are not so many now. The shells continue to fall near us; one burst a very short distance from us this afternoon. The place is a wreck. The river is full of the sunken Chinese fleet, and the navy-yard is in possession of the French. This ends the battle of Pagoda Anchorage. I don't think I shall ever forget it: I am sure the Chinamen will not. What a lesson to us! What a lesson it could be to Congress! We want ships, we want guns and torpedo boats. This battle has opened the eyes of the Englishmen. Vice Admiral Duvall said to our captain to-day he was surprised at the strides the art of war had made. We want plenty of machine guns and revolving cannon. I thought to-day of this — old 8 in. rifle that we have on board. We don't dare to fire it, and, if we did, it has neither range nor penetration. I wish the ordnance experts who believe in "these vile guns" might be compelled to experiment with them on board ship. They would soon change their opinion of them, if they are still bestowing their affections upon them. With neither guns nor ships where is our Navy?

Build me straight, O worthy master!  
Staunch and strong a goodly vessel,  
That shall laugh at all disaster,  
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

At the Public Health Convention last week at St. Louis, Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., made an exhaustive review of the germ theory by Koch and Ferrier, and gave many interesting details of investigations made by him in Havana with regard to yellow fever.

ASST. SUG. H. P. Birmingham, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Bliss, Texas, from leave.

LIEUT. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Niobrara, Neb., from a pleasant trip to Forts Omaha and Leavenworth.

MAJOR W. C. Manning, U. S. A., and family, have arrived in the East, and are expected to join at Fort Brady, Mich., in a few days.

SURGEON W. C. Spencer, U. S. A., now on his way East from Dakota, will likely take Surgeon Ely McClellan's place at Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

MAJOR F. W. Hess, U. S. A., rejoined at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week from his recent visit to New York and Maryland.

LIEUT. W. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry, is visiting at Denver, Colorado.

MAJOR W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., of General Pope's staff, has arrived in the East, escorting relatives to Maine. While en route he looked up his many old friends at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Dunn is the daughter of the late Senator Morrill.

LIEUT. S. C. Mills, 12th Infantry, was to start from Sackett's Harbor this week to enter upon his new duties at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

THE health of Colonel Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., is such as will prevent him returning to his regiment before next spring.

PAYMASTER L. A. Frailey, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a few weeks' leave.

GENERAL A. J. Perry, U. S. A., of General Hancock's staff, registered in Little Rock, Ark., early in the week, on his way to the barracks there.

THE dismissal of Captain G. T. Olmsted, U. S. A., which we announced last week, causes no promotions, as he has been a captain "at large" since his reappointment to the Army in 1876, under the act of July 24 of that year.

CHIEF ENGINEER Thom Williamson, U. S. N., and family, have returned to Norfolk, Va., from a pleasant trip East.

COLONEL Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., reached his sixtieth birthday on Sunday last, October 19.

CAPTAIN Mott Hooton, 22d Infantry, was to leave Fort Lyon, Colo., this week, to spend the winter on leave.

LIEUT. M. M. Macomb, 4th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from Philadelphia, where he acted as "best man" at the recent marriage of Captain Symons, Engineer Corps. Lieut. Macomb has so much practice at this sort of thing that he should soon become sufficiently perfected therein to act as principal.

GEN. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., rejoined at Willet's Point, N. Y., this week, from a most pleasant visit to Newport, to attend the sessions of the National Academy of Sciences.

LIEUT. F. B. McCoy, 3d Infantry, joined at Fort Shaw, Montana, this week, from a trip to St. Paul and Fort Snelling.

LIEUT. J. E. Sawyer, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Governor's Island, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week, in charge of military prisoners.

THE able and interesting reports of Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., of his inspections last summer of the 1st and 2d Brigades, and 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts militia, are published in full in G. O. 9, of Oct. 1, 1884, from the A. G. O., State of Massachusetts.

COL. A. P. Hunt, U. S. A., of the Leavenworth Military Prison, was the recipient of many compliments on Sunday last, October 19, the occasion of his fifty-eighth birthday.

LIEUT. H. T. Stockton, U. S. N., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUT. A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from Hartford, Conn., where he went to attend the funeral of his grandmother, the widow of the late Professor Church, U. S. Army.

CAPT. J. G. Turnbull, 3d Artillery, has arrived in the North on a few weeks' leave from St. Augustine, Fla.

AMONG the candidates for appointment to the Army from civil life assembled at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination by the Board of Officers in session there are the following: Mr. Wilson, who was unsuccessful at a preceding trial; a son of the late Col. Tredwell Moore, U. S. Army; a son of Col. Tompkins, of the Quartermaster Department, and a son of Gen. Robert Anderson, the Confederate cavalry leader. Gen. Anderson and his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Richmond, Va., are registered at the Hygeia Hotel.

CAPT. and Mrs. E. M. Hayes, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Lieuts. T. H. Stevens and J. H. D. Apter, U. S. N., were registered at the Hygeia Hotel, Fort Monroe, Va., recently.

COL. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th Infantry, celebrated his 63d birthday on Sunday last, Oct. 19.

LIEUT. L. S. Roudiez, 15th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Pembina, D. T.

LIEUT. T. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and bride are touring through Canada, but will shortly return to the States.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieut. Medore Crawford, 2d U. S. Artillery, to Miss Lola Goodall, of Washington, D. C.

LIEUT. John P. Wesser, 1st U. S. Artillery, lately returned from an extended leave of absence spent in Europe, visited friends at Fort Monroe, Va., last week, on his way to San Francisco to join his regiment.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., who arrived in New York last week from Bremen, will shortly rejoin at Omaha.

COMMODORE W. S. Schley, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, and Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, U. S. N., at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, on Saturday last.

LIEUT. Samuel Rodman, 1st U. S. Artillery, is coming East from the Pacific coast to remain until December next.

GEN. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., left Washington early in the week for Fort Leavenworth to make the customary inspection of the Military Prison. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Hunt, who joins her husband, Lieut. Hunt, U. S. N., at the Fort and then both go to Colorado.

COL. P. T. Swaine, 23d Infantry, will preside over a General Court-martial to meet at Fort Bayard, N. M., on Monday next for the trial of Capt. G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry.

MAJOR John C. Bates, 20th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Gibson, I. T., from Fort Leavenworth.

COL. H. W. Williamson, who served during the Mexican War as a lieutenant of Hamtramck's regiment of Virginia volunteers, died last week at Lexington, Va.

GEN. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., is on a visit to Salt Lake City.

MAJOR J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cavalry, celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday on Monday of this week, Oct. 20.

ROBERT Buchanan thinks that America possesses in Gen. Sherman the noblest soldier in the world, and the wisest statesman in Lincoln.

CAPT. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cavalry, of General Hancock's Staff, registered in Albany, N. Y., early in the week.

LIEUT. Granger Adams is acting as Adjutant of the 5th Artillery and post of Fort Hamilton, during the absence on leave of Adjutant E. R. Hills.

MISS Clara Billings, daughter of Surgeon Billings, U. S. A., has been visiting the family of Gen. Tidball, the commandant of Fort Monroe, Va., and together with the officers of the class of 1886, U. S. Artillery School, and other invited guests, was given a charming reception, on a recent evening, by her hostess, Mrs. Tidball.

LIEUT. M. F. Walz, 12th U. S. Infantry, lately at Sackett's Harbor, joined Captain Craigie's company, at Plattsburg Barracks, this week, on promotion.

LIEUT. Lea Feibiger, 23d Infantry, of Fort Brady, Mich., was at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., this week, on Court-martial service.

GEN. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., was expected in San Francisco, this week, from his recent pleasant trip to Fort Leavenworth and the East.

MAJOR J. R. Kelly and Lieutenants C. B. Satterlee and L. Otheim, 3d U. S. Artillery, of New Orleans, La., were visitors at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week, on Court-martial service.

LIEUT. Gen. Sheridan presided over the War Department, as well as the Headquarters of the Army, this week.

LIEUT. J. L. Wilson, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited New York this week, on his way to Morgantown, W. Va., for duty at the West Virginia University.

THE Omaha Herald says: "James P. Julian, of Cheyenne, is here on business connected with the building of new military quarters at that point, for which Congress has made a \$250,000 appropriation."

LIEUT. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a visitor at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, this week, on surveying duty.

CHAPLAIN J. V. Lewis, U. S. A., of Fort Omaha, is spending October in the East.

LIEUT. H. A. Springett, 4th U. S. Artillery, who recently joined at Fort Trumbull from Fort Adams, severed his connection with the Army on Saturday last.

COLONEL D. P. Whiting, U. S. A., retired, has removed from Hyattsville, Ind., to Washington, D. C.

MAJOR A. S. Burt, 8th Infantry, stationed on the Pacific Coast, has been doing some good shooting recently at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

SURGEON G. R. Brush, U. S. N., was a guest at the Union Square Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN William Conway, 22d U. S. Infantry, lately in New York, visited Fort Leavenworth, Kas., recently, en route to his regiment, with a detachment of recruits from Columbus Barracks.

THE death was announced of the celebrated Chilean hero, Vice-Admiral Don Patricio Lynch, whose deeds during the past few years made him famous. The report of his death was, however, subsequently contradicted. In 1833 he was promoted Vice-Admiral and placed at the head of the Chilean Navy. Later in the year he was offered the Ministry of War and Marine, but declined it. One civil appointment, however, was forced on him, which he accepted. He had taken a great interest in the negotiation of a treaty of peace between Chili and Spain, which was concluded a few months ago, and President Santa Maria's government urged him to accept the place of Ambassador to renew diplomatic relations with the Spanish Court. This he accepted and set out on his mission only a few weeks since with a large and brilliant retinue on one of the Chilean ironclads. He has been in precarious health for some time past, and during the last year or two he had been afflicted with an affection of the eyes, threatening blindness.

THE San Francisco Report relates the following "Romance of Mare Island":

She was a round, rosy, buxom school girl. He was a strapping young middy. Fate and naval orders—principally naval orders, though late reads more romantic—sent him to the jungles of Mare Island. Hidden in one of the gloomy brick caves, in which this beautiful isle abounds, lay the buxom maiden. Strongly guarded by a medicine man and his braves was this well wooded spot. Yet the incipient arrow of calf love was being tipped and feathered despite all guardian care. Before the string was drawn and the arrow pointed, however, a brutal Secretary threw himself between the heart target and the love arrow. Young Lo was sent on new trails and pretty Minnehaha left with only a score or two of young braves to care for her. Times passed on. The wild island mule and the aggressive naval rooster still live and flourish on Vallejo's opposite shore. But the scene has materially changed otherwise. The noble medicine man is drifting on the China seas. The old tribe is scattered and the reservation thrives under a new agent. Girlish Minnehaha of 1879 is now sweet singing Miss Minnehaha. And Lo, has he lost the old arrow tipped with boyish love? A fleet ship now making her way around the horn will prove ere long that 'she is still shrined in his constant heart.' Cards later in the season.

PROFESSOR James Mercur, U. S. A., successor to Professor Wheeler, at West Point, has entered upon his new duties.

ADJUT. A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Dyer, after a pleasant visit to the Pacific Coast, are on their return journey to Fort Adams, R. I.

MAJOR R. P. Hughes, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, from a visit of inspection to Forts Totten, Pembina and Sisseton, Dakota.

LIEUT. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, lately on recruiting service in the East, was expected at Fort Custer, Montana, this week, for duty with his troop.

GEN. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week, and entered upon his duties at General Augur's Headquarters.

PROF. J. B. Wheeler, U. S. A., late of West Point, will hereafter sit under his own vine and fig tree, at Lendorf, N. C., in the vicinity of which place, we understand, he has purchased a farm.

CHAPLAIN William Foster Morrison, U. S. N., late of the European Squadron, has joined at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

LIEUT. G. S. Young, 7th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, is on a few weeks' visit East.

MAJOR George Shorkley, U. S. A., came to New York, this week, to be examined by the Retiring Board, at Governor's Island, presided over by General Hancock.

COL. C. C. Gilbert, 17th Infantry, now with his regiment in Dakota, will spend the winter in the East.

PROF. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week, on his return from Newport, R. I.

THE San Francisco Report of Oct. 11 says:

Lieut. Wilson at Fort Gaston for five years has returned to civilization, and joined his company a few days ago at Angel Island. Major Milton B. Adams, recently appointed to San Francisco, is located at the Beresford. Mayor Wm. A. Jones, who has been Engineer Officer here for several years, leaves for Portland, Oregon, in a short time. He leaves many friends behind in this city. The McArthur will leave for the Mendocino coast about Oct. 15. Ensign Albert A. Ackerman and Wm. B. Whittelsey, assigned to the Ranger, arrived during the past week. Lieut. J. C. Burrett, U. S. N., arrived in the city on Thursday. Paymaster M. C. McDonald, of the Ranger, was in the city Monday.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., will remain in New York for a few weeks longer, and then return to Fort McHenry, Md., for the winter.

SURGEON B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., is spending a leave in Kansas City, Mo.

COL. James Van Voast has purchased the Baer mansion on East 3d street, near Lawrence, Cincinnati, and will shortly take up his residence at that place. Col. Van Voast's daughter, now a resident of Boston, will return to live with her parents in Cincinnati.

PAYMASTER Gen. Rochester has been absent attending to private business in Norfolk during part of the week. Col. Carey is in charge of the office during his absence.

ADJUTANT GENERAL Drum and Col. Barr left Washington on Saturday last to make the semi-annual inspection of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. They are expected back the first of next week. Assistant Adjutant-General McKeever is acting Adjutant General during Gen. Drum's absence.

LIEUT. Wm. W. Tyler, 13th Inf., was this week admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

ASST. ENGINEER Richard T. Leabster, who we referred to last week as on his way from the Pacific station to undergo treatment at the Government Insane Asylum at Washington was placed in that institution on Saturday last.



SURGEON J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., is residing at 5 Waverly Place, New York.

SURGEON W. G. Farwell, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a month's vacation.

Mrs. Robert Loyall, of Vallejo, Cal., brother of Mrs. Farragut, widow of Admiral Farragut, was married recently at San Francisco to Miss Mary Hillard.

LIEUT. S. W. Grosebeck, Adjutant 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Douglas, was among the guests present on Wednesday evening at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Barnes at No. 7 West 23d street.

Mrs. Kautz, wife of Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Europe on Wednesday, and will shortly join the General at Angel Island, Cal.

GEN. W. D. Whipple's deerhound "Bruce" received a special prize of a silver medal at the Dog Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, this week, from the Cloverhook kennels, and also got second prize in his class.

LIEUT. T. R. Adams, Albert Todd and S. F. Massey, U. S. Army, of Fort Monroe, Va., visited Richmond, Va., this week, in the capacity of judges at a competitive drill, held on Thursday and Friday, under the auspices of the Virginia State Agricultural Society. They were accorded a most hospitable reception, and had an agreeable and instructive time.

MAJOR E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, has reached Fort Washakie, Wyo., of which post he will be in command. He has had a most pleasant tour of recruiting duty at his wife's home in North Carolina, and has left his family temporarily in the East.

THE Apache *Rocket* of October 10 has the following Fort Davis items: "Mrs. Dr. Buffington still continues to improve. Lieut. and Mrs. Eggleston have returned to Camp Pena Colorado. Ground for a new set of officers' quarters on the north side of the parade ground will be broken shortly. Dr. S. M. Merrill will probably be stationed at Fort Clark. Mrs. J. R. Williams, a relative of Mrs. Dr. Buffington, arrived from Philadelphia last Tuesday on a visit. Majors Mills and Van Vleet, and Captains Morrison and Keyes have gone to San Antonio as members of a General Court-martial. Troop H and the Band, 10th Cavalry, tendered their friends a hop in the band quarters Wednesday evening. It was largely attended and seemingly enjoyed by all. Charles Krull, of the *Rocket*, is highly elated over a present made him by Lieutenant M. F. Eggleston of a fine silver watch and chain. In the District Court the case of the State v. Lieutenant M. F. Eggleston, U. S. Army, charged with murder, was continued until the March term of the Court upon motion of District Attorney Dean. Lieutenant Eggleston appeared with his attorney, Hon. A. J. Evans, U. S. District Attorney, prepared to go to trial, but was met with this motion of the District Attorney; which stopped further action in the case.

GENERAL J. A. Potter, U. S. A., lately at Painesville, O., will pass the winter in Montreal.

MAJOR James S. Brisban, 2d Cavalry, writes a long and interesting letter from Boise Barracks to the *Omaha Herald* on the subject of Mormonism, in which he says: "Wars always begin suddenly and, unless I am much mistaken, we are nearer a war in Utah than most people think. Just how or when it will begin is hard to tell, but that it will begin, and that, too, very soon, I feel convinced unless the Mormons speedily do away with polygamy." He thinks the Governor of some one of the territories in which polygamy is allowed, Utah, Idaho or Arizona, will some day issue a proclamation against polygamy, and call upon the President to enforce it by martial law and war will follow.

CHAPLAIN Joseph Stockridge, U. S. N., registered at the St. Cloud, and Chief Engineer John Johnson, U. S. N., at the Girard, Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

COLONEL F. B. Hamilton, U. S. A., left Washington the latter part of the week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav., has resumed command of his Troop at Fort Brown, Texas.

REAR Admiral W. B. Taylor, U. S. N., visited New York this week registering at the Brunswick.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon Jas. E. Gardner, U. S. N., was married, October 22, at Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Frances Jones. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother.

CARDS are out for the marriage, at Evansville, Ind., Oct. 29, of Mr. James Gray, late Ensign, U. S. N., to Margaret Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morgan. A reception will follow the ceremony.

LIEUTENANT H. H. Adams, 18th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Adams; and Mrs. Weston, wife of Colonel J. F. Weston, U. S. A., and children, were guests at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, this week.

PAY Director H. M. Denniston, U. S. N., and family, have arrived at Mare Island, Cal.

SURGEON J. C. McKee, U. S. A., Gen. Miles' Med. Director, who is visiting in Cincinnati, met with a painful accident last Sunday evening while driving with a friend. While descending a hill a portion of the harness broke and the horses became uncontrollable. In the excitement Surgeon McKee was thrown from the wagon, fell heavily to the ground, and the hind wheel passed obliquely over his left thigh. He was severely shocked by the fall, but did not lose consciousness. It was soon ascertained that he was suffering intense pain in his left hip and lower part of the abdomen, and it was feared he had sustained a fracture either of the shaft or neck of the femoral bone. He was carried to the nearest dwelling and with the sedulous attention of Surgeon J. M. Brown, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, and that of his friends his speedy recovery is hoped for.

COMMODORE S. B. Luce is described as "of medium height, quite thin and muscular, with a sprinkling of gray in his brown side whiskers, and with one of the pleasantest of faces and most genial of smiles to be found." When the author of this very truthful, as well as complimentary description, meets the Commodore he will, no doubt, be invited to smile with him.

Mrs. Kinsley, the sister of Mrs. Secretary Chandler, who aids her sister largely in receiving company, was formerly celebrated as the beautiful Lizzie Hale, Senator John P. Hale's daughter. Much of her beauty and all of her sweetness remain, and she is greatly beloved. Her husband is a wealthy clergyman near West Point.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon D. Jones, who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect June 15, 1885, will enter into the practice of medicine in St. Louis, where he and his bride arrived this week from their wedding tour.

PASSED Assistant Paymaster Allen, U. S. N., was married to Miss Helen O'Boyle at Terre Haute, Indiana, October 23. He will make that city his future home, he having assumed charge of a newspaper there since his resignation from the Navy.

LIEUTENANT F. W. Greenleaf, who was recently retired from the Navy on account of disability, writes from Iowa to friends in Washington that he is on the road to complete recovery.

It is thought probable that Commodore S. R. Franklin will be ordered to the command of the South Atlantic Station, to succeed Rear Admiral Phelps, recently ordered home and retired.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL JOHN T. PICKETT, who died at Washington, D. C., October 18, aged 61 years, was the son of the late Deputy Quartermaster-General Jas. C. Pickett. He was appointed cadet at the West Point Military Academy in 1841, but the restraints of that institution were so distasteful to him that he only remained there a few months. His chivalric nature and his love of adventure caused him to take part with the Cubans in their efforts to secure their independence, and he commanded the first expedition to Cardenas. He was engaged with Lopez in the various unsuccessful attempts on Cuba up to the time of the sad ending of the Lopez expedition. Colonel Pickett was Consul at Turk's Island and also at Vera Cruz—at the latter place for nine years. At the commencement of the Civil War he went South and he was the Secretary of the famous peace commission in 1861. He served on the staff of his cousin, General Breckinridge, until the close of the war. He practiced law in Washington for some years, but in 1879 he was stricken with paralysis, and although he retained his mental faculties to the last, he was confined to his house for the remainder of his life. Colonel Pickett was a man of great literary attainments—a scholar of the first order. He had many friends among the older officers of the Army and Navy, and by all who knew him intimately he was greatly beloved.

JAMES WORMLEY, the well-known hotel proprietor of Washington, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Oct. 18, of calculus. The funeral took place at Washington on Tuesday and was largely attended, many prominent persons being present at the hotel where the services were held, among them members of all the foreign legations in the city, Army and Navy officers and members of Congress. The burial was in Harmony Cemetery.

Mrs. MORRIS, widow of Major Richard Lewis Morris, U. S. A., has not long survived her husband. She died at Sotanket, Long Island, Oct. 20, and was buried on Thursday, the funeral services taking place at St. Mark's Church, New York. There was a large attendance, the Morris family being one of the best known and most respected of any in New York and neighborhood.

CAPTAIN W. A. KYRELAND, U. S. N., has been visited with a severe domestic affliction, in the death of his eldest daughter, Anita, a young lady of twenty-two, which occurred at Brooklyn on Sunday last, Oct. 19. The funeral services took place on Tuesday afternoon from No. 5 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL MERIDIAN CONFERENCE.

THE International Meridian Conference met again on Monday and adopted after some discussion the following resolutions:

V. *Resolved*, That the universal day is to be a mean solar day, is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to 24 hours.

VI. *Resolved*, That the conference expresses the hope that as soon as may be practicable the astronomical and nautical days will be arranged everywhere to begin at mean midnight.

After the adoption of the resolutions the delegate of France, Prof. Janssen, proposed that the conference should consider the subject of the decimal system, and made the following motion:

That this conference express the hope that the technical studies to regulate and extend the application of the decimal system to the divisions of the circle and of time, shall be resumed so as to permit the extension of this application to all cases where it presents real advantages.

The president stated that this motion did not come within the purview of the acts of Congress calling for the conference. The conference, however, decided to entertain the motion of the French delegate, and it was adopted.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In spite of the belief that the days of prophecy are past, we need no longer listen to the taunting inquiry, "where are now your prophets?" Taking Colonel C. Chaillé Long, ex-Chief of Staff to Gordon, as our authority, we present no less than three: "Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed (El Maabdi) and Arabi Pasha." Their story is told by Col. Long, in a volume entitled "The Three Prophets" (D. Appleton and Co.) The mission of the three is to Egypt, and, perhaps, the awakening to which their contentions will subject that ancient kingdom will yet restore the glories of "No (Thebes) that was situated among the rivers, that had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea, and her wall was from the sea. Ethiopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite." Col. Long is of the opinion that Chinese Gordon, the Maabdi and Arabi have been the automata with which Great Britain has sought to conceal her purpose to annex Egypt and the Soudan, and found in this latter country an African India. It looks to him as if Gordon were, despite his announced disobedience of orders, the *avant courier* of the prospective African empire—a sort of wooden horse to admit the invaders within the walls of Troy. Of the prophets and their relations to the Egyptian problem, Col. Long writes from personal acquaintance and observation. His old chief, Gordon, he describes as "a strange composition of a Cromwell, a Havelock, a Carlyle and a Livingston." He has "a profound contempt for his fellow men, but with a certain sympathy—pity rather—for his inferiors; a characteristic made very apparent in his administration of the Soudan, where he soon got rid of all his equals, and replaced them in most cases by subordinates—menials to whom he gave extravagant pay, but to whom, when the occasion offered, he also administered a good kicking." "Gordon Pasha, as king of the negroes," Col. Long says, "there is every reason to believe, would be a welcome vassal to England. Gordon dreams of this empire, and on more than one occasion has suggested to the writer that we take and divide the provinces for ourselves, claiming that they ought not to belong either to the Arab or to the 'unspeakable Turk.'" The mission of the Maabdi "is to invade Egypt, to convert the Mussulmans to the true faith from which they have strayed, and after a massacre of the Christians in Egypt to go to Mecca, where he will receive the Khalifat and be ordained the Grand Cheikh-el Islam." Arabi "aimed at the creation of a vast military power in the name of Mohammed, which was to found a new pan-Islamism, which it was foretold at the end of the century would assume universal power." The development of these contending influences in Egypt are interestingly set forth in this volume.

The present disposition of young men without profitable occupation to turn their attention to cattle raising has led to the publication of various accounts of actual experiences among the herds upon the ranges of the West. One of these, published by D. Appleton and Co., is entitled "Life on a Ranch; Ranch Notes in Kansas, Colorado, the Indian Territory and Northern Texas," by Reginald Aldridge. Another is a volume edited by Thomas Hughes and published by Macmillan and Co. It is entitled "G. T. T. Gone to Texas; Letters from our Boys." Our boys, alas, are the nephews of Mr. Hughes, William, Gerard and Henry, three English lads, who became disgusted with the narrow conditions of their home life and determined to tempt fortune in the freer atmosphere of the great southwestern State of the American Union. One was a clerk, another a student and the third an art pupil. This record of actual experience in their new life is given to the world by their uncle, hoping that it may be of use to the innumerable young Englishmen of the upper and middle classes, who are realizing more and more every day that there are no openings for them at home. The learned professions, the army and navy, and the civil service are besieged by candidates, of whom there are a dozen for every vacancy. It is the same with every kind of trade and commerce, in which, besides the conditions of competition are such as to put at a great disadvantage any boy with a nice sense of honor. The result is a general increase in the emigration to this country of enterprising English lads, representing some of the best stock of the old world. Mr. Aldridge, who records his experiences, was also an Englishman "out of a job," a civil engineer by profession. His purpose is to enlighten others, situated as he was, with reference to the actual conditions of ranch life in the Far West, and to give practical hints to prospective ranchmen as to how to fit themselves for a life among the herds.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a little volume of "Notes on the Opium Habit," by Asa P. Maylert, M. D. Admitting that statements as to the prevalence of this habit are exaggerated, Dr. M. still concludes that the evil is widespread, and opium habituation "means death—mental, moral, and physical. Every one who cannot instantly drop it, is drifting towards destruction." The remedy proposed is "substitution," the gradual reduction of the drug, substituting however some narcotic, sedative or soporific in its place. There is no antidote, and the remedies claimed by nostrum vendors are but poor attempts at reduction and substitution.

From the columns of the *American Angler* have been republished in a convenient volume a series of interesting and valuable articles, by Louis O. Van Doren, on "The Fishes of the East Atlantic Coast that are Caught with Hook and Line," including the Fishes of the East Coast, as described by Mr. Samuel O. Clarke in the same periodical. The volume is profusely illustrated, and it contains also, though it is not indicated in the title page, articles on the same subject by Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, "Al Fresco," that have appeared in the *Angler*. Altogether, the claim is well-founded that this is the "most practical and comprehensive treatise on our salt water fishes that has been published." A work of kindred character is a naturalist's "Rambles About Home," by Charles O. Abbott, (D. Appleton and Co.) It gives us the results of a very close and accurate observation of the habits and characteristics of the birds and animals which are familiar to our Northern forests and fields. It is written in a very pleasant style, and is the fruit of many years' patient study, notes of which were made from time to time. Mr. Abbott's habit has been, when taking a stroll, to have a definite object of study before him, and in all his experiences he tells us he has never yet failed to find some trace of the object to observe which he took the walk. His advice is, when you take a walk, to avoid the highways which are now abandoned to the pestiferous English sparrows, and not to turn aside for a stretch of swamp, where it often happens that you come upon the sights best worth seeing. If you seek company for your rambles, be sure that it is thoroughly sympathetic, or the ramble will be in vain. There are few localities that do not contain some one who is better informed than his fellows as to the natural history of the neighborhood, and it is possible that what you fail to discover may be learned by applying to him. Mr. Abbott's special field of observation has been the broad stretches of meadows skirting the Delaware and the terrace rising eighty feet above them.

The quarterly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statis-



ties for the three months ending June 30, 1884, recently issued from the Government Printing Office, contains valuable information relative to the imports, exports, immigration and navigation, and the trade and industry in general of the United States.

Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., has completed volume 5 of his "Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office."

Peterson and Brothers, of Philadelphia, have published Zola's recent work, "The Mysteries of Marseilles or The Loves of Blanche and Philippe."

The Journal of the American Society of Civil Engineers for July, lately received, contains the article on "The Heavy Gun Question," by Captain O. E. Michaels, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., read at the annual convention on June 10, and to which we referred shortly after that date.

A Roster of officers and troops serving at the U. S. Military Academy, received this week is most acceptable, as it is some months since the previous issue and many changes in personnel have recently taken place.

A third revised edition of Gen. J. C. Tidball's excellent "Manual of Heavy Artillery Service" is expected to appear very shortly.

#### PROMOTION BY SENIORITY OR SELECTION.

On the subject of promotion in the German Army, Capt. J. R. Lumley, late 13th Prussian Lancers, says: "The general principle by which promotion in the German Army is regulated is seniority, although both merit and inefficiency take very prominent parts in its workings. Of these two, the latter hastens promotion to a far greater extent than the former, for while one man is promoted over the heads of others by merit a hundred make room on the seniority list on account of inefficiency. Were selections by merit to form the sole means of promotion, it would be difficult to carry it out, and it must to some extent dwindle into a system of patronage and favoritism. When such promotion, on the contrary, is the exception, the qualifications of the officer so promoted are of so exceptional a character that his good fortune is rather looked upon with pleasure and pride by his comrades than with a feeling of envy or jealousy.

"It must not be supposed that because the proportion of those leaving the Army (retiring) on account of inefficiency is so great in comparison to those promoted by merit, that the former have not rendered valuable service to their country, but the acknowledged principle is, that although an officer may be very efficient in the rank he holds, it does not follow that he is capable of being equally so when promoted to a higher grade.

"Promotion by merit above the rank of major does not exist in the German army. All promotion above that grade is strictly by seniority, accelerated by the removal of those considered inefficient. An officer who has been out of active military employ for three or four years seldom receives a military command again, for the general opinion is that military matters have so much advanced during that period that his ideas would not meet the necessities of the situation, and that he would wish to revert to the customs in vogue when he was actively employed. An officer who would or may have been superseded seldom obliges the authorities to give him the hint to retire, for there exists a feeling of self-respect that compels the officer so affected to leave the Service of his own accord.

"By this system of promotion officers become captains after twelve years' service; majors, after eighteen; colonels, after twenty-five; major-generals, after thirty-two; lieutenant-generals, after thirty-five. The great advantage enjoyed by the military authorities in Germany in judging the capabilities of their officers is that they are for lengthened periods continually under the eyes of their various commanding officers, and that each officer is obliged to do, and is responsible for the work intrusted to him."

#### FOREIGN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

In the *Times* of September 24 will be found a very interesting criticism of the performances of the two German Army Corps, which have just concluded their annual manœuvres, the scene of which this year was near Cologne. The importance of the criticism is enhanced by the fact that our contemporary's correspondent states that he has seen all the army corps of Germany, and that practically they are equal in efficiency. At the manœuvres in question there was, we are told, nothing new in tactics. The main feature of those practised was the great stress laid on keeping the men well in hand, and the narrowness of the front covered by each company. The *Times* critic was struck by the seemingly insufficient strength of the skirmishing lines. "But it is against the principle of the Germans to throw forward strong waves of sharpshooters, so thereby the defender would be enabled to divine the assailant's real intention."

The Germans, basing their system on the experience of the war of 1870-71, exhibit a strong preference for the offensive over the defensive. They admit, however, that cases may occur in which the latter cannot be avoided. In such a case the following are the principles laid down: The defender's infantry to be 600 yards in advance of their own artillery, in order to prevent the latter being destroyed by the assailant's infantry. The proportion of infantry to a position is fixed at 1,000 men to 300 paces, 6,000 men to 900 paces, 12,000 to 1,200 paces, a whole army corps to 2,700 or 3,000 paces, each 1,000 men being considered equivalent to a battalion. The role of the cavalry in a defensive action is to hover about in advance of the position, and to make reconnoitring dashes to the front. If driven in, the cavalry are required to fall back on the exposed flank, watch it, and remain available for contingencies.

Spade work is much practised; even troops on the offensive being expected before advancing for the attack to construct shelter trenches to give support in the event of a retreat. With regard to firing, the greatest care is taken to control the expenditure of ammunition,

no man, even when fire firing, being allowed to expend more than three cartridges without fresh orders. The officers on the firing line not only indicate the object to be fired at and the range, but see as far as possible that their instructions are obeyed. The Germans are not much given to long-range firing, and especially the firing of volleys at great distances with the view of hitting reserves drawn up on the reverse side of a slope.

The *Times* correspondent, full of admiration for the German Infantry, is less laudatory of the German Cavalry. The German is not naturally given to horsemanship. Great pains are taken, however, to make the Cavalry arm effective. How little the Germans share the views of those who assert that the days of Cavalry is past, may be gathered from the fact that the proportion of their Cavalry is as 1 to 8, while in Austria it is 1 to 10, in France 1 to 12, in Russia 1 to 15.5 (irregular troops excepted), in Italy 1 to 16. The Germans consider that the division must, in offensive operations, be the unit of Cavalry. The German Artillery are armed with guns lighter than those of Russia and several other nations, but they decline to sacrifice mobility to power, and hope by efficiency in drill and gunnery to make up for their inferiority in calibre. In the number of guns also the German Artillery is inferior to foreign armies, but they consider that the 16 field and 3-horse batteries of each Army Corps are as many as they can bring into action without crowding.

There does not seem to have been much to be learnt from the grand Russian manœuvres this year. One great feature was the distance from each other at which the contending forces commenced operations, they having been between twenty and thirty miles apart. Another feature was the construction of extensive earthworks.—*United Service Gazette*.

The 17th French Army Corps is manœuvring in the vicinity of Nérac, under the orders of the celebrated theorist Gen. Lewal. No less than 56 foreign officers—German, Russian, American, English, Austrian, Swedish, Danish, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, Turkish, Swiss, Greek, Roumanian, Servian, and Japanese—are in attendance.

#### THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

PREPARATIONS for the World's Exposition at New Orleans are going on apace. The Government exhibit will be unusually large and interesting. The War Department will show the humanitarian aspect of its administration, representing the character of the work of the medical staff of the Army in peace and war by exhibiting every means and appliance used in caring for the sick and wounded. The immense collection contained in the Army Medical Museum will be freely drawn upon to make this exhibit especially interesting to the physician and student. Dr. Steinberg, U. S. A., is now employed at the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, in making a series of micro-photographs for this exhibit, illustrating his theory and his discoveries, relative to the germinal character of yellow fever and cholera.

The Navy Department will illustrate the perils and hardships of Arctic navigation by its display of the relics of the lamented Greely expedition, and the appliances of Arctic travel. This will include everything brought back by former expeditions or in possession of the Government, derived from other sources. Sailors who accompanied the relief party and who had previously had much experience in Arctic navigation will constantly be in attendance upon this exhibit for the purpose of giving all desired information.

An attractive feature of the naval exhibit will be an exhibition of the force of torpedo explosions. Lieut. Buckingham, U. S. N., proposes to explode every day noon a torpedo at the bottom of the lake in the Exposition Grounds, which will send its placid waves 150 feet into the air, without danger to the adjacent buildings or to the bystanders. Exhibit models of various vessels of the Navy, including those now being constructed, and samples of all the cordage used in the Navy, will be shown. The Naval Observatory will show a full line of astronomical and nautical instruments, chronometers, etc.

An astronomical clock, located in the Main Building, will be electrically connected with the astronomical clock in the Naval Observatory in Washington, from which it will take its time to a fraction of a second at 12 o'clock daily. This clock will be electrically connected with clocks placed in all the buildings on the grounds.

The office of Naval Intelligence has about completed for exhibition at the Exposition a set of drawings in colors illustrating in proportional areas on a scale of one square inch to 4,000 tons, the armored and unarmored tonnage of the navies of the world. They show at a glance the relative fighting power of the war vessels of the principal navies. In the centre of each color, representing a country, is shown in large black letters, the total tonnage, effective and non-effective, of the particular country, as follows:

England.....	Arm., ton., effective, 345,633; Unarm., 235,754
France.....	" " 269,299; " 154,852
Russia.....	" " 119,299; " 90,079
Italy.....	" " 75,135; " 49,365
Germany.....	" " 97,396; " 71,563
Turkey.....	" " 69,937; " "
Austria.....	" " 56,347; " 24,209
United States..	" " 22,020; " 86,260
Spain.....	" " 39,633; " 66,611
Holland.....	" " 39,186; " 55,045
Denmark.....	" " 24,615; " 16,358
Brazil.....	" " 21,177; " 10,562
Sweden and N.	" " 16,361; " 26,209
China.....	" " 15,000; " 51,000
Japan.....	" " 10,267; " 14,350
ArgentinaConf.	" " 7,270; " 4,384
Portugal.....	" " 5,600; " 15,344
Greece.....	" " 1,800; " 8,014
Chili.....	" " " " 9,582

The non-effective portion of the tonnage of England, France, Russia, Italy and Germany consists of powerful sea-going ships of modern types, building and to be ready for sea in two years, that of the United States consists of monitors of the type needing extensive repairs. The United States has no sea-going armored vessels.

Another series of drawings will be sent to the Exposition from this office showing the relative size, strength, etc., of war ships of the important nations.

(From the San Francisco Report.)

#### TO-DAY'S ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

TELEPHONIC connection this afternoon between the Daily Report and the U. S. Army:  
D. R.—Hello, President!

President—Well, what about it?  
D. R.—Firing with the 4½-inch guns come off to-day?  
P.—Yes.  
D. R.—Was it up to the average?  
P.—No, it was over at Fort Point.  
D. R.—Thank you. Will you oblige us by calling up Fort Point?  
Fort Point—Well!  
D. R.—Firing go off all right to-day?  
P.—Yes.  
D. R.—Nobody killed?  
P.—No.  
D. R.—No guns dismounted?  
P.—No.  
D. R.—Did they hit the bluff they aimed at?  
P.—My God, they could not help hitting it.  
D. R.—Thank you. Good-bye.  
P.—Good bye.

#### WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Colonel Joseph Conrad, U. S. A., is located at 1121 14th St. N. W.

Lieutenant H. C. Dunwoody, U. S. A., of the Signal Bureau, is residing at 3002 Dunbarton Avenue.

Major T. J. Eckerston and family have settled down at 1221 N Street, N. W.

Pay Director Watmough and Mrs. Watmough are in town. Commander Casey and family are located at Mrs. Stines opposite the Arlington. Miss Mamie Hogg, daughter of Chief Clerk Hogg, of the Navy Department, is spending October and November at Rockville.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Capt. John G. Turnbull, 3d Art., 2,017 F street, N. W., on leave; Maj. A. J. McGonnigle, Quartermaster's Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art., 920 F street, on leave; Maj. J. P. Willard, Pay Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, now in charge of the office of Naval Intelligence, has been absent from his office this week on account of sickness.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Oct. 22d, 1884: Major A. J. McGonnigle, Q. M. Dept.; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Dept.; Lieut. Commander Chas. O'Neil; Lieut. O. H. Lyeth; Ensign W. L. Varnum; Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer.

Lieut. John S. Abbott, on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and also as Secretary of the Board of Inspection and Survey, has taken a house for the winter at 1808 16th St., N. W.

Mrs. Niles, wife of Lieut. Rosenth Niles, U. S. N., will accompany Mrs. Admiral English abroad next month.

P. A. Paymaster George A. Deernig, and family, have taken house 1510 H. St., for the winter.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 23.

PROF. WHEELER (retired) and family have left the post for their new home in North Carolina. The ladies of the family left on Friday morning after "guard mount," which they witnessed before leaving, the band, under Mr. Behm, paying them a compliment by playing "Auld Lang Syne," "Home, Sweet Home," etc. They intend remaining in Washington, D. C., for some time, visiting relations there. The young ladies are among the many whom the cadets will miss at their home, and were general favorites with all who had the pleasure of knowing them at the post. Col. Wheeler and his son left on Saturday morning.

Cadet Holbrook, of the 1st class, returned on Friday from a brief visit to his home at Lake Pippin, Wis., where he went to attend the funeral of a deceased sister.

Capt. Godfrey, 7th Cavalry, and late instructor of cavalry tactics at the Academy, intends visiting the post about October 29.

The Rev. Father Early, priest at this place, has been very sick during the past three weeks, but is now in a fair way of recovery. The duties of the parish have been performed by Father O'hall during the illness of Father Early.

Lieut. Derby, Engineer Corps, arrived on the post on Saturday on a short visit to his sister, Mrs. Black.

Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Infantry, and Mrs. Townsend were on the post for a few hours on Saturday.

Mrs. Postlewaite had her usual Saturday afternoon party, entertaining ten members of the 4th class.

Rosie Green, colored servant at Lieut. Edgerton's, came near being very seriously burned by her carelessness on Saturday morning. She attempted to fill the lamp of a coffee urn while it was lighted; the alcohol ignited and burned her face severely.

Lieut. Howard Gilman, U. S. M. Corps, visited the post on Sunday to see his brother, Cadet Gilman, 1st class.

A match game of lawn tennis was played on Tuesday, Lieuts. Howard and Chamberlin against Lieuts. Gibson and Stuart, the former gentlemen winning. In a game played last week, which was watched with great interest, Lieut. Gibson won, the score being 13 in his favor to 12 for Lieut. Howard.

Gen. Keyes, in his volume to which I alluded last week, gives his estimate of the late Professor Church, whose widow was buried here last week. Gen. Keyes says:

There was one instructor of mathematics, who was long the terror of all new cadets. His name was Edward C. Ross, but for some reason, unknown to me, he was called "Old Ruben." "Old Ruben" had a habit of arranging surds in such a knotty combination as seemed to defy solution, and he would require his pupils to disentangle them. While chalking the surds on the blackboard, "Old Ruben" would from time to time pause, throw back his left leg and bend the knee, and then draw back his right shoulder, with his hand behind him, depress his chin and look at his work, and then at his class, every member of which would sit in consternation expecting to be called up. We regarded him as a direct descendant of Diophantus, that cursed old Egyptian who invented the horrors that Old Ruben cherished. I had not been a week at the Point when he was pointed out to me by an old cadet, who frightened me with the prospect of being called on at no distant day to attack a clump of surds and be demolished. When I afterwards met old Ruben as a captain of artillery, I found him a quiet gentleman, but I could never divest myself of the idea that his nature was diabolic.

Every genus of creature embraces many varieties, and so it is with mathematicians. When the Omnipotent created "all things for man's delightful use," he made Albert E. Church to teach cadets algebra, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections and calculus, and to find out all that candidates for admission know of vulgar and decimal fractions. I doubt if he lost in the world a superior in his special branch of knowledge, or one who did his duty with greater patience and conscientiousness. His reputation as an author of mathematical text books was also great, and his integrity as a man was of the highest order. I do not remember to have heard Professor Church charged with injustice in a single instance, and no pupil could have found cause for such a charge. He would have been better known if he had been more demonstrative and more intriguing, but he could not have been more esteemed by those who knew him well. To his superior merit as a teacher and an author, he added the inestimable gift of fidelity to friendship.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 115, H. Q. A., Oct. 19, 1884.

Rescinds par. 2000 of the Regulations, and amends pars. 1994, 1995, and 1996 of the Regulations, in regard to forms for transportation requests, transfer of unused requests to successors, etc. Directs the discontinuance of certain reports and returns of the Quartermaster and Medical Departments no longer necessary.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 116, H. Q. A., Oct. 20, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2425 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2425. Officers ordered to temporary duty while on leave of absence will be regarded as on duty from the day on which they receive the order placing them on such duty. When, however, the duty is to be performed at a future date specified in the order, they will not be regarded as on a status of duty until the date they may be required to start to obey the order. The date of receipt of the order, in the first case, and the date of departure, in the second, must be promptly reported to the Adjt. General. On the completion of the duty assigned them, or when relieved from it, they revert to the status of leave of absence, and will be credited with time they were actually on duty under such detail.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 117, H. Q. A., Oct. 21, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2705 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2705. For all other officers.—A double-breasted ulster of dark blue cloth, lined with dark blue flannel, closing by means of four frog buttons of black mohair and loops of black mohair cord down the breast, and at the throat by a long mohair loop, as in standard sample, without tassel or plate, on the left side, and a black mohair frog button on the right; cord for the loops fifteen-hundredths of an inch in diameter; back, slit up from the bottom from twenty to twenty-five inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons, and buttonholes cut in a concealed flap; bottom of the skirt nine to twelve inches from the ground; a rolling collar of the same material as the coat, and broad enough to protect the ears when turned up, having a collar loop about four and a half inches long and one and a half inches wide; two horizontal side pockets on the outside, just below the hip; sleeves loose, without cuff or slit; back straps to consist of two straps each about eight inches long and two inches wide, let into the side seams of back of coat; left-hand strap to have a buttonhole, and the right-hand strap to have two buttonholes about two inches apart; a hood of the same material as the coat, lined with black Italian cloth or other suitable material, made to button around the neck under the collar, and large enough to cover the head and cap, to be worn at night or in inclement weather; a vertical slit five or six inches long over the left hip, large enough to admit the sword hilt; around each frog button on the breast a knot two and one-quarter inches in diameter of black mohair cord seven-hundredths of an inch in diameter.

The insignia of rank on the sleeves, of black flat mohair braid, one-eighth of an inch in width, as follows, viz:

Colonel, five braids, single knot.  
Lieutenant-Colonel, four braids, single knot.  
Major, three braids, single knot.  
Captain, two braids, single knot.  
1st Lieutenant, one braid, single knot.  
2d Lieutenant, without braid.  
Military storekeepers, same as officers of the general staff of like rank.  
Chaplains, without braid.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Actg. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 118, H. Q. A., Oct. 22, 1884.

The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is invited to the provisions of section 5493 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the giving of any information other than in the discharge of official duty in aid of or assisting in the prosecution or support of any claim against the United States.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Act. Adjt. Gen.

G. C. M. O. 45, A. G. O., Oct. 16, 1884.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and of which Major George Bell, O. S., was president, was arraigned and tried, Capt. George T. Olmsted, Jr., U. S. A.

Charge—"Embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War."

Specification—"In this: that he, Captain George T. Olmsted, Jr., U. S. A., having in his possession certain public moneys of the United States, for which he was responsible to the United States as acting signal officer in charge of military telegraph lines in the Dept. of Arizona, did wilfully embezzle and apply to his own use said public moneys of the United States to the amount of \$1,999.51, more or less. This at Prescott, Arizona, on or about the 2d day of August, 1883."

Plea, "Not guilty." Finding: Of the Specification, "Guilty." Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Sentence—"To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The proceedings having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 16, 1884.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Captain George T. Olmsted, Jr., U. S. Army, are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence in the case of Captain George T. Olmsted, Jr., U. S. A., will take effect October 22, 1884, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

S. O. 216, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Oct. 22, 1884.

The C. O. Fort Warren, Mass., has received orders to transfer ten 10-inch Barbette carriages to Watertown Arsenal for alteration.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 14, 1884.

Directs that the designation of "Instructor of Musketry" at posts be changed to that of "Supervisor of Target Practice" that when days are suitable, post commanders cause target practice on ranges to be continued, with a view to classifying men for the practice season, and when work on the range is impracticable, gallery practice, in accordance with existing orders, will be held at least once a week. When gallery practice is not practicable, pointing and aim-

ing drill, at bull's eye, standing, kneeling and lying down will be had.

CIRCULAR 15, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 10, 1884.

Publishes information relative to the allowance of targets, target material, etc., considered sufficient for one year, and the result of target practice in the Department for the month of August, 1884.

CIRCULAR 54, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 8, 1884.

Publishes record of scores made in the recent competitions held at Fort Snelling, in August last, for places on the Rifle Team of the Department of Dakota.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

During the absence of the Adjt. General, Lt. Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. G., will take charge of the office of the A. G. and perform his duties (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

## QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

During the absence of the Quartermaster General, Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., or the senior officer present on duty in the Q. M. General's Office, will take charge of the office of the Q. M. General and perform his duties (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Supt. Benj. F. Baker is relieved from duty at the Annapolis National Cemetery, and will proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. Clayton Hart, who will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. Wm. Dillon (Q. M. G. O., Oct. 21).

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Paymaster General, from Oct. 22 to 25, both inclusive, Major Asa B. Carey, Paymaster, will take charge of the office of the Paymaster General and perform his duties (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 215, Oct. 21, D. East.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Carroll, now at Fort Grant, will proceed to Fort Apache, reporting to 1st Lieut. T. A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, for duty in the field, in connection with the survey of the White Mountain Indian Reservation (S. O. 94, Oct. 9, D. Arizona.)

Major Charles E. Goddard, Surg., is relieved from duty at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O. 169, Oct. 20, M. R. S.)

1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

During the temporary absence of Major J. C. McKee, Surg., Medical Director, Dept. of Columbia, Surg. R. S. Vickery, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the office of the Medical Director (G. O. 34, Oct. 8, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Philip F. Harvey, Asst. Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 131, Oct. 14, D. Dakota.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major J. C. McKee, Surg., Medical Director, Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 149, Oct. 3, D. Columbia.)

Hospital Steward John Dillon, now at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 149, Oct. 3, D. Columbia.)

## ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. John Biddle, Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to make a Survey of the Reservation for that post (S. O. 120, Oct. 13, D. Dakota.)

Privates Edward B. Summers, Topographical Assistant, and Herman F. Strebe, Co. A, Bat. of Engrs., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., in connection with the survey of the military reservation at that post (S. O. 121, Oct. 14, D. Dakota.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Dailey, now at Fort Monroe, will proceed to Washington Barracks, Dept. of Columbia, and relieve Ord. Sergt. George Mornwig, who will proceed to Fort Monroe (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

## CHAPLAINS.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Post Chaplain John Vaughan Lewis, Fort Omaha, Neb., Sept. 12, is extended to Nov. 1, 1884 (S. O. 90, Oct. 16, D. Platte.)

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Stephen G. Dodd is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

## 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

The leave of absence granted Major George B. Sanford, Fort Custer, M. T., is extended three days (S. O. 122, Oct. 15, D. Dak.)

## 2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Capt. M. E. O'Brien will return to his proper station, Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 149, Oct. 3, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. J. N. Wheelan, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 149, Oct. 3, D. Columbia.)

1st Sergt. Nicklas Leowen, of Troop K, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 94, Oct. 9, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Heard is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, and 2d Lieut. J. T. Dickman is appointed in his stead (S. O. 95, Oct. 13, D. Ariz.)

Among recently qualified sharpshooters are 2d Lieut. J. W. Heard, Troop C; Sergt. Jas. Madigan, M., and Corp. S. Murdock and Privates Harder and Schwerdtfeger, K.

## 4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, to take effect upon his being relieved from command by the Colonel of his regiment (S. O. 94, Oct. 9, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. James Lockett is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 94, Oct. 9, D. Ariz.)

A detachment of recruits will be forwarded from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 25, under charge of 1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Upon completion of the duty, Lieut. Martin will return to Jefferson Barracks (S. O. 164, Oct. 15, M. R. S.)

1st Lieut. H. H. Bellas will conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platte, and upon completion of the duty will return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 165, Oct. 16, M. R. S.)

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave of absence for ten days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry J. Goldman (S. O. 89, Oct. 13, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb, member of the Department rifle team, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and report for duty (S. O. 89, Oct. 13, D. Platte.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Homer W. Wheeler, Troop L, to 1st Lieutenant, Troop H, he will report to the C. O. Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty with his troop (S. O. 91, Oct. 20, D. Platte.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adjt., to 1st Lieutenant, the same is announced for the information of all concerned (S. O. 91, Oct. 20, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas is detailed to superintend the construction of certain bridges, after the award and contract has been made therefor, to be built within the limits of the Santee Reservation, Neb., and the Ponca Agency, Dakota, and will report by letter to the Secretary of the Interior for special duty (S. O. 91, Oct. 20, D. Dak.)

## 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Fifteen recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to Troop I (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

## 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Capt. A. G. Hennisee will return to his proper station and report to the post commander for duty (S. O. 140, Oct. 13, D. Tex.)

Capt. H. J. Farnsworth is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 141, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, Adjt., is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 142, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. A. G. Hammond will return to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 142, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division (S. O. 101, Oct. 7, Div. P.)

Capt. J. W. MacMurray, Acting Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Columbia, during the time that may be necessary to complete the duty assigned him at that place, will take station at Portland, Ore., to date from Oct. 1 (S. O. 151, Oct. 8, D. Columbia.)

Among the recently qualified sharpshooters we note Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Sergt. R. Richter, Artificer E. G. Newman, and Privates Golden, Mitchell, and Padden, of Bat. D; Privates Blake and Harrington, of C; Sergt. Richard Muller, of M, and Corp. D. Zirkle, of B.

## 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Howard A. Springett has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 18, 1884 (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 217, Oct. 23, D. East.)

## 5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in charge of military prisoners (S. O. 213, Oct. 18, D. East.)

Private Henry Miller is appointed sergeant, and Private Lawrence C. Binkley corporal, in Light Bat. F.

## 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell is extended five days (S. O. 94, Oct. 9, D. Ariz.)

## 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

S. O. 143 is amended to direct 2d Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith to proceed from Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., to Umatilla, Ore., on public business, on the completion of which he will rejoin Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 150, Oct. 6, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert is further extended twelve days (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

## 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy is relieved from duty in connection with the Department rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 120, Oct. 13, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Col. John R. Brooke is further extended to Nov. 15, 1884 (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. R. P. Hughes, A. A. I. G., will inspect Forts Keogh, M. T., and Meade, D. T. (S. O. 123, Oct. 17, D. Dak.)

## 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Leave of absence for twenty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 121, Oct. 14, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 123, Oct. 17, D. Dak.)

## 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Henry B. Freeman (S. O. 90, Oct. 16, D. Platte.)

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Howell is further extended one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for a still further extension of two months (S. O. 133, Oct. 22, Div. M.)

## 8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Among recently qualified sharpshooters are 1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher and Private Klettenheimer, of Co. B; 1st Sergt. E. Davis, of F, and 1st Sergt. W. G. Batcheler, Sergt. Hugh Crosby, and Private Lutz, of H.

## 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

2d Lieut. Albert S. McNutt is relieved from the further



operation of S. O. 228, Sept. 29, 1884, A. G. O. (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler (S. O. 182, Oct. 21, Div. M.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

1st Lieut. George F. Cooke is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Pembina, D. T., and 2d Lieut. Leon S. Rondiz is detailed in his stead (S. O. 121, Oct. 14, D. Dak.)

Capt. George Shorkley will report by letter to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 141, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Thomas G. Troxel is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect between Nov. 15 and 25, 1884, is granted Col. Charles C. Gilbert (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

The journey from Fort Ringgold, Tex., to Columbus Barracks, O., by Major R. H. Offey, 19th Inf., now Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Inf., under G. O. 56, A. G. O., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 142, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, R. Q. M., and A. A. Q. M. at Fort Clark, Tex., is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New Orleans, La., \$269.71, public funds (S. O. 139, Oct. 10, D. Tex.)

Capt. George F. Towle will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and as a member of the G. O.-M. there, and will proceed to join his company in the Dept. of Texas (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, Fort Gibson, I. T., to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1884 (S. O. 130, Oct. 17, Div. M.)

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

Capt. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., is detail Recorder for the Retiring Board convoked at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 214, Oct. 20, D. East.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish Principal Musician John Lechinger transportation from Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ills. (S. O. 216, Oct. 22, D. East.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Dapray (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George P. Ahern, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 123, Oct. 17, D. Dak.)

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 18, 1884.**

##### PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, 2d Artillery, to be Captain, October 16, 1884, vice McGilvray, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance, 13th Infantry, to be Captain, October 16, 1884, vice Cliff, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Benjamin W. Leavelle, 24th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 7, 1884, vice Marsteller, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 13, 1884, vice Barnard, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Ebenezer Swift, Jr., 5th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 13, 1884, being the Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Millard F. Waltz, 12th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 15, 1884, vice Geary, resigned.

2d Lieutenant James B. Goe, 13th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 16, 1884, vice Chance, promoted.

2d Lieutenant William T. Howard, 2d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 16, 1884, vice Maurice, promoted.

##### RETIREMENTS.

Captain Emory W. Cliff, 13th Infantry, October 16, 1884 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Captain John McGilvray, 2d Artillery, October 16, 1884 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

1st Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, 5th Cavalry, October 13, 1884 (act June 30, 1882).

##### TRANSFERS.

2d Lieutenant John B. Belling, from the 7th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry, October 13, 1884, vice Wheeler, promoted.

##### CASUALTIES.

Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord (retired), died October 16, 1884, at Washington, District of Columbia.

1st Lieutenant William L. Geary, 12th Infantry, resigned October 15, 1884.

2d Lieutenant Howard A. Springett, 4th Artillery, resigned October 18, 1884.

##### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet William J. Leonard, 4th Class, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 30, 1884 (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

##### COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Townsend, W. T., Oct. 9. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. O. Douglass and Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf.; Capt. John D. Hall, Med. Dept.; Capt. James Kennington, 1st Lieut. John Murphy, and 2d Lieut. J. P. O'Neill, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 150, Oct. 8, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Oct. 20. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck and J. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum and A. L. Morton, 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh and Richard W. Young, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 212, Oct. 17, D. East.)

At Fort Meade, D. T., Oct. 23. Detail: Capt. Michael L. Courtney, 25th Inf.; Capt. Henry Jackson and Edward G. Mathey, and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry Beade, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott and Lloyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., 2d Lieut. William H. Baldwin and Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Devoil, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 120, Oct. 13, D. Dak.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Oct. 23. Detail: Major M. P. Miller, Capt. G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, O. E. Wood, and Granger Adams, 2d Lieut. John W. Buckman and Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Benét, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 214, Oct. 20, D. East.)

##### ARMY BOARDS.

An Army Retiring Board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major-General Winfield S. Hancock; Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg.; Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G.; Lieut.-Col. William D. Whipple, A. A. G., and Major John H. Janeway, Surg. The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

**The Artillery School.**—In G. O. 23, of October 18, General Tidball announces the hours for sounding the daily trumpet signals and the days for fire drill.

**Figure of Merit.**—Upon a request that in calculating the "figure of merit," in target practice of that troop it may be allowed to classify certain men named as "absent from post, not firing during the target year," the Lieut. General of the Army disapproves of making special exceptions to the general rules already published in orders and circulars from this office, describing the method of calculating the figure of merit in rifle firing. (Letter A. G. O. September 25, 1884.)

**Rubber Blankets.**—The Secretary of War authorizes the gratuitous issue of the stock of rubber blankets and ponchos on hand, to the Army, as equipment, in the same manner as the canvas fatigue clothing, at the rate of one annum to each enlisted man serving in the field or in active campaign only. (Letter A. G. O., October 10, 1884.)

**Official Information.**—Officers of the Corps of Engineers will invite the attention of all employees of the Engineer Department, serving upon works under their charge, to sec. 5498, R. S., which prohibits the giving of any information, other than in discharge of official duty, in aid of, or assisting in, the prosecution or support of any claim against the United States. (G. O. 15, C. of E., Oct. 14.)

##### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of California.**—The *Alta*, of Oct. 11, says: Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols and Millard F. Harmon, late of Fort Canby, have been transferred to Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, and are taking their share in the mounted drills at the Presidio. The battery drills on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and has mounted full dress inspection on Wednesday. The cavalry drills on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and devotes the other mornings of the week to target practice. The drill hour is from 9.30 till 11 A. M. for both arms, but the battery usually gets out and returns earlier than the cavalry, whose officers have to take part in the post guard mount at 9 A. M., always full dress and well worth seeing.

Last year we referred to the gun pits of various patterns constructed at the Presidio by the cannoneers of Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, then under command of Capt. and Brevet-Major Joseph P. Sanger, now A. D. C. to Gen. Schofield. We have just received a copy of a neat little pamphlet containing Major Sanger's description of these pits, and remarks upon the subject itself, illustrated by six plates, showing respectively the French, German, Austrian, English and Russian gun pits, and the English pit as modified by Major Sanger. He appropriately dedicates the work to Gen. J. O. Kelton, U. S. A., "whose interest in everything pertaining to our profession is unfailing," and he acknowledges his obligations to Major Jones, U. S. Engineers, for the services of Messrs. Winstanley and Price, and to Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Artillery, in the preparation of the plates and photographs.

**Department of Dakota.**—The *Yellowstone Journal* says: "The unpleasant intelligence has been received that the Secretary of War had decided against allowing any portion of the Keogh reservation to be used as stock yards. When this matter was first broached, something over a year ago, a petition emanating from our Board of Trade received the favorable endorsement successively of the commandant at Keogh, Gen. Terry, Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Sherman, and was reluctantly denied by the Secretary of War, on the sole ground that he had no power to act. Now that power has been delegated to him by act of Congress, it is difficult to account for his complete change of opinion."

The *Bismarck Tribune* says: "About a month ago a soldier at Fort Yates named Macherly, having received his pay and procured his monthly supply of the joyful, thought he would gain fame and notoriety by swimming the Missouri, starting from a point near the fort. He was not seen or heard of again until a few days ago, when his body was found on a sand bar about four miles below the post."

##### HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself away, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weak points at tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look over so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick could move him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving.

If he is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his

limbs without moving any of them, the feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.—*Rural Record.*

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR.

The relative rank of officers on duty at David's Island is as follows:

Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry.  
Major A. A. Woodhull, Surgeon U. S. A.  
Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; T. D. Hall, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.; G. H. Cook, Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.  
1st Lieut. M. Leahy, 18th Inf.; Wm. Hoffman, 11th Inf.; E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf.; I. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf.; O. D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; I. Brennan, 17th Inf. (not yet reported).  
2d Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf.

Three artesian wells 800 feet, 900 feet and 150 feet have been sunk, but only partially successful: below 150 feet salt water was reached. The 150 feet well has fresh water on top which is pumped up and supplies the garrison.

The men's and laundresses' quarters are good. Three buildings for officers' quarters are also good, but the other two buildings are tumble down affairs, and in fact one of them was converted from a chicken house into officers' quarters.

Regular garrison duties are performed, but sometimes you would laugh at the blunders of recruits mounting guard. Boards of Inspection on Recruits held for further examination are in daily session, at which many are rejected for defects not discovered at recruiting rendezvous. Three times a week the Government steamer *Chester A. Arthur* brings up a batch of from 10 to 40 recruits collected from the various rendezvous.

A General Court-martial is sitting at post to try numerous deserters from regiments who were either sent here for trial, or have surrendered themselves here. All such cases should be sent to some other post for safe keeping and trial, as it is demoralizing to recruits. These old offenders put bad ideas into the heads of raw recruits.

Several times during each month a batch of 40 or more recruits are sent off in charge of an officer to some regiment requiring them. Here let me remark that when mileage on the return trip of an officer was not allowed, no officer not on recruiting service ever took recruits from depot; the regular detail here took them, and were out of pocket about \$50 each trip for extra expenses. Now that mileage is allowed, trip after trip is made by outside officers, even by medical officers in command. Nothing like having infirmity.

We have a good band and first-class leader. On Thursday afternoons on arrival of Government steamer there is a hop given in the library, at which the officers and ladies, with their guests, indulge in the light fantastic toe until 10 o'clock P. M. On Sunday and Thursday evenings the officers and ladies join the men in singing Moody and Saukey's hymns for an hour, on which occasions the library is crowded. It is strictly a men's meeting, and they would put to blush the singing in many of your city churches.

Our library and reading room is well patronized by the enlisted men, but our post fund has been unable to add new books for a long time back.

The officers and ladies indulge every day when weather will permit in lawn tennis; occasionally in boating; try fishing, but with poor success; the enlisted men discount them on fish.

During the season all enjoyed bathing. We have a very pretty little steam launch, the *Hamilton*, that carries us to New Rochelle dock several times per day. It is commanded by that most genial gentleman, Capt. Tompkins. Unfortunately, being on an island, we cannot stay over night in your good city to witness any play at a theatre without expending for each person, not counting for tickets, at least \$3 hotel bill. Our pay will not stand that very often, for a married man.

We get to church, when not on duty, once every Sunday, the Episcopalians going to Pelham, and the other denominations going to New Rochelle.

Our mail all passes through the Pelham post office.

Our new Depot Commander has the good will of all here, and everyone promptly attends to every duty; no hesitation, no grumbling. All act as one family, friendly and kind.

This is a lovely post, but inconvenient, being on an island. Some of us say: "Sent up to the Island to serve for two years, and then to be returned to duty with their companions."

The health of the Island is good.

We have a regular Troy laundry on the Island run by Mr. O'Kelly, who, by the bye, has just taken to himself a lovely daughter of the Emerald Island as his better half.

Our Post Trader, Mr. Fisk, attends to our wants in a fatherly way and looks well that no man gets under the influence at his establishment. I must say that a drunken man is seldom seen on the Island.

#### SERGEANT BRAINARD AND HIS LECTURES.

INQUIRIES prompted by the recall of Sergeant Brainard, U. S. A., and his comrades, of the Greeley Expedition, and the prohibition of their further appearance on the lecture platform, have been met by a letter from the Hon. Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, Ohio, ex-Representative in Congress, of which the following is the principal portion:

I find on consulting a good class of citizens, their impressions confirm my former opinion about the respectability of the museum at which Sergeant Brainard and comrades appeared and lectured, that it is a place of entertainment located in the best part of the city, and attended every afternoon and evening by people of the highest respectability, ladies with their daughters, and children, who not only enjoy the exhibition, but find much that is useful and instructive. I regard it as in no sense a low place, but on the contrary, it is equal to any of the museums in Washington or New York in point of character and respectability. I find also that the opinion prevails with our best citizens that there was nothing in Sergeant Brainard's and his comrades' appearance before such an audience that could in any way affect the dignity of the army, but on the contrary, Sergeant Brainard's exhibition of maps and diagrams and his intelligent and interesting lecture, delivered in a courteous and gentlemanly manner, was instructive and enjoyed by everyone who was fortunate enough to be present. In these views I heartily concur. These young soldiers, non-commissioned officers, with moderate pay, after an absence of years, returning with shattered constitutions, broken-down in health, and almost destitute of money, are



Lieut. Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., reported for special duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy on Wednesday, having arrived in Washington the day previous from New York.

**TABLE 1**



ste the Navy from January 1, 1900,



## LEAVE.

Granted Boatswain Wm. Manning for three months.

## RESIGNATION TENDERED.

Lieutenant E. W. Very, U. S. N., at present in Paris France, has offered his resignation to take effect on October 26, 1885.

## CASUALTIES.

Deaths—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Oct. 22, 1884: Lewis Jones, Beneficiary, Oct. 18, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## MARINE CORPS.

Captain L. E. Fagan was ordered detached, Oct. 20, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., when the Marine Guard under his command has been transferred to that post and granted leave of absence for one month with permission to apply for an extension.

The leave of absence granted to 2d Lieutenant Frank L. Denny on Aug. 22 last, has been extended fifteen days from the 25th, on the expiration of which he has been ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

The leave of absence of 2d Lieutenant A. K. Gilman has been extended one month from Oct. 29th, with permission to apply for an extension.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Board appointed to examine life-saving appliances met on Tuesday at No. 24 State street, New York, and watched the workings of a model of the surf apparatus carriage, recently invented by Lieut. E. H. McClellan, of the Revenue Marine. The experiments proved successful, and Chairman Baber and the other members of the Board expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the new patent.

3d Lieut. D. F. Foley has been assigned to temporary duty on the revenue steamer *Perry*.

3d Lieut. Worth G. Ross has been promoted to be 2d lieutenant Oct. 20, 1884, vice E. L. Wade, deceased.

## RELICS OF THE JEANNETTE.

CAPT. CHAS. B. DIX has received a letter concerning the supposed relics from the *Jeannette*, which says: "In addition to the articles I brought the news of on my last voyage I believe Governor Lytzen took home with him from Julian's Haab in a Danish government vessel a quantity of other articles that were found recently, and which I believe will be sent to the American Government soon. Since the first discovery the *Eskimauz* of Julian's Haab have found at Minarsoit, forty miles northwest, a quantity of articles on a large piece of ice. The articles are a shop chest of clothing; over twenty hare overcoats, lined with deerskin and without buttons, but with sealskin straps for fastening in front; over twenty pairs of warm trousers and sundry other things. The Governor of Julian's Haab procured most of these from the natives, and has taken them to Copenhagen with him." "When the first lot of relics was found," said Capt. Dix, "it was learned that the *Eskimauz* had seen what they supposed was a body wrapped in skins on a piece of floating ice. Owing to their superstitious dread of a dead human being the *Eskimauz* did not attempt to recover the supposed body. I think that the articles Capt. Wilson writes to me about now were those seen at that time by the *Eskimauz* and which they supposed was a dead body." Capt. Wilson, of the *Flourine*, sailed from Irvigut on Sept. 20, and is expected at Philadelphia on Oct. 20, with further particulars of the discovery.

## THE LANCASTER BOAT RACE.

Wm. J. McCarthy writes from the flagship *Lancaster*, Aug. 14, as follows to the N. Y. *Herald*:

On Sept. 17th, '84, our boat (Uncle Sam) raised the Black Diamond of Southampton and our boat was beat two minutes, and why was she beat two minutes? Simply because the boat's (Uncle Sam) back was broke. The carpenter and crew soon had that fixed. We then challenged them again. October 4, 1884, at three P. M., the two boats (Uncle Sam and the Black Diamond) started, the Uncle Sam taking the lead. Our ship, the *Lancaster*, lay out in the stream, so the race had to pass the ship both ways; the Uncle Sam kept the lead all the way down the stream and as ship passed the ship she received rousing cheers from officers and crew. She rounded the stake boat to start on her home stretch, the Black Diamond rounding the stake boat  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute after the Uncle Sam. Both boats now started on the homestretch, both boats striving to get on the east side of the stream, where the tide was running in, but, to the utter surprise of every one, the referee's boat, a large steamer, got in between the shore and the Uncle Sam, thus compelling her to row against the current, while the Black Diamond got the forward wash of the steamer and our boat her back water. There was a line of steamers one-half mile long keeping our boat out in the current, and if the Englishmen call that a square race—and the referee says it was a square race—then they do not know anything about racing rules. The Black Diamond also pulled four oars more than our boat, the Uncle Sam, but what of that? We can still show our Eogh Uch cousins that Yankee muscle is better than English beef.

P. S.—Two small steam launches, with pilots on board, steared the way for the Black Diamond round the entire course.

## THE TALLAPOOSA WRECK.

A TELEGRAM was received at Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1884, which stated that the Tallapoosa was floated at 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 20, and was anchored near the Light House. From the report of Lieut. Commander Hitchcock, the appearance of the Tallapoosa below is sorry in the extreme, and had she been sunk in the Wallabout, with a sewer emptying directly into her, instead of in the Vineyard Sound, she could not have accumulated more filth. Below, on the berth deck, in the ward room, there was at least three inches of black, slimy mud covering every thing, and disorder was everywhere. In the engine and fire rooms there was a collection of ruined carpets, mattresses, china, clothing, etc. The equipments and outfit of the ship were considered a total loss, as well as the effects of the officers and men. There may be exceptional cases of articles being recovered in condition to warrant future use, but they will be very rare. Lieut. Commander Hitchcock had the state room of P. A. Surgeon Black boarded up. There are indications that the ship has been strained forward, about 10 feet abaft the foremast, and, possibly, to a slight extent in the wake of the main mast. Lieut. Commander Merry, P. A. Surgeon Towne and Mateo Kuhl, Fuller and Gallagher are on board the Tallapoosa attending to matters and clearing it.

## POLITICS IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn, of which William G. Low is president, and William Potts secretary, recently wrote to Secretary Chandler making some complaint of political interference with employees at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They declined to give the names of any witnesses in support of their charges, which, in letter to them dated Oct. 2, the Secretary characterized as "untrue lies and libels masquerading under the mask of reform." In reply, dated Oct. 14, the association say:

In addition, we would say that a reliable person, since our first report, put the following question to several men in the Navy-yard: "Do the foremen put on men to work sometimes who are only put there for a time as a reward for political services in their respective wards?" The invariable answer was: "Why, yes, everybody knows that!" Mr. Secretary, you can put a stop to this state of things, if you wish to. Finally, we note with pleasure the extract from the report of the Department of Dec. 1, 1883, and as you say that the clerks in the Navy-yard have not been classified under the Civil Service rules, would suggest the feasibility of so classifying them, in advance of a statutory requirement to that effect. A similar course has been followed, in several instances, here, in our city government with general approbation, the statutory obligation in two instances soon following. Such action on your part would be publicly hailed by us as an earnest of your effort to put in practice the recommendations contained in your report, above mentioned. We sincerely trust that you will give us the opportunity to do so, as our sole aim and purpose is the improvement of the public service. You have power entrusted to your care which can be used with great effect to that end, and we call upon you to faithfully discharge your trust by making use of it. In this instance, to urge improvement is our part: the doing or not doing rests with you.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the benefit of our correspondent in the *JOURNAL* of Sept. 27 last and the authorities he cites (Gen. Terry and Capt. R. P. Hughes), we give the following decision, published in Lieut. W. C. Brown's pamphlet: "The words 'subdivision in column' were not intended to refer to a column of four. Fours are not spoken of as a subdivision. In a column of four the sergeants should carry their arms the same as the men.—Letter A. G. O., Nov. 20, 1877."

23d Infantry asks the name and address of the manufacturer of the "orthoptic lens," recently described in these columns. Ans.—J. H. Brown, Standard Arms Co., 291 West 11th Street. The lens which at first was made to focus to the vision of the cap is now fixed so as to be attached around the head after the manner of spectacles.

Marine asks: "The officer of the day and the officer of the guard visiting sentries at night; the sentry challenges them: who does he advance for the counter-guard—the officer of the day or the officer of the guard?" Ans.—We do not remember such a way of doing guard duty in our experience, but if an occurrence of the kind should take place the sentry should undoubtedly advance the person who answers his challenge. What else could he do? If there is any method provided for such a case we should be glad to learn about it.

X. asks: How are paymasters appointed in the Navy? Ans.—Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, and after examination by a board of Pay Officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose.

Am I right in supposing that any one can take the examination, being of the right age and physically qualified? Ans.—Not unless recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

When and where will the next examination be held? Ans.—Not until the number has been reduced by casualties to that allowed by the Act of Aug. 8, 1882. There are now twenty five in excess of that number.

B. F. D. asks: Referring to Par. 2, G. O. 24, Dept. Missouri, Oct. 14, should a man qualify as marksman during this practice "with a view to classifying," will he be entitled to be so reported and receive certificate, etc., or must he wait till the regular practice season, before he can be allowed to fire with a view to qualifying as a marksman? Ans.—If the scores are made under the existing regulations governing target practice and properly attested we see nothing to forbid qualification under the circumstances mentioned.

Disability asks: "Can an enlisted man, after being in service over three months, and then discharged for disability which existed prior to enlistment but of which he made no mention when enlisting, receive final statements and transportation, etc.?" Ans.—Par. 2464, A. R. 1881, as it now stands, is plain, and says: "Every enlisted man discharged as a minor, or within three months from enlistment for disease which existed prior to enlistment, or for other causes involving fraud on his part in the enlistment, shall forfeit all pay and allowances, including traveling allowances, at the time of discharge, and shall not receive final statements."

D. C. H. asks: "When a general order is issued amending A. R., is the paragraph thus printed in orders complete in itself, or must it be considered with the original par.?" See G. O., A. G. O., 82 c. 2, and G. O., A. G. O., 86 c. 2. Ans.—As a rule it is complete in itself. In the two instances you call attention to, the paragraphs as given in the General Orders supersede entirely the corresponding paragraphs in the Regulations. In the latter case the omission in the amending order of the last paragraph of par. 459, as given in the Regulations, we believe to be an oversight.

McD. asks: "How long did the Mexican war last?" Ans.—Gen. Taylor crossed the Rio Grande in May, 1846, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which ended the war was signed in February, 1848.

G. J. J.—You stand No. 93 on the Commissary Sergeant list. The applicant who heads the list has a total service of about 15 years.

J. G. H. asks: Can a soldier get a homestead while serving in the Army? Ans.—He may take steps towards getting it, but of course cannot settle upon it until after discharge. Write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for a circular giving full information how to obtain title to public lands under the Homestead and Pre-emption Laws.

Max.—The eight applicants at head of Ordnance Sergeant list have served in the Army from 27 to 34 years, 18 to 24 years of which was as non-commissioned officers.

C. S.—You stand No. 11 on the Ordnance Sergeant list.

## SALUTE BY DIVISION—MARCHING SALUTE.

The following letter is published in answer to inquiries as to Salute by Division and Marching Salute:

Colonel W. C. Church, *Army and Navy Journal*, Sir: In reply to your communication of the 29th inst., requesting official decision upon certain tactical questions therein presented, I have the honor to inform you that no rules appear to be prescribed for a salute by division, drawn up in line, when passed by another, except in review of divisions, page 388, Infantry Tactics, requiring salute of divisions to be given by brigade. As to the second part of the question, touching marching salute, no rules are prescribed, except for review, but Par. 792, Tactics, would apply, and only Commanding Officer salute; this would also apply to the second question, touching salute of a body of troops passing a guard, drawn up in line, as a "present arms." There is no authority other than "custom of service" for the commander of a body of armed men, on passing a guard, bringing the arms to a "carry" before saluting, but the practice has the sanction of long approved custom, and may be considered law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WARD, Asst. Adjutant General.

## THE ENGLISH NAVY.

We published on the twelfth of last month an article setting forth the position of the British Navy as compared with that of France. That article was prepared with great care; the sources of information from which it was derived were to some extent exclusive; the data set forth were marshalled in a novel way; and the result of the whole went to prove, in a fashion absolutely conclusive, our Navy to be at the present moment barely equal in strength to that of France. Our statements attracted the attention they deserved. The *Morning Post*, by reproducing them, took care that they should reach the ears of the non-technical, but intelligent, public; and the *Saturday Review* summarized our statements, and referred to them as a "remarkable article which appeared in *The Engineer*, which has, we trust, been as widely read as it deserved to be." Our contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, less honest, and imitated by other journals less competent, without saying one syllable concerning the source of its inspiration, followed *The Engineer* with an article ten columns long, to the same effect. This united action has borne fruit, and the weakness of the British Navy is talked of everywhere. The late First Lord of the Admiralty has lifted up his voice with effect. Sir William Armstrong has, in public, urged the construction of fast cruisers. What we have said has been translated into various French journals, and we need hardly say that our statements have given satisfaction in France. All this publicity has not elicited a single expression of denial. Sir Thomas Brassey's arguments do not need demolishing, for they are unable to support themselves. No one, so far as we are aware, has attempted to dispute the accuracy of our statements; the propriety of our estimates of the relative naval strengths of the two nations; or the soundness of the deductions we have drawn from our figures. It may be taken as indisputable, that the Navy of England is at this moment barely equal in fighting power to that of France, while the combined fleets of France and almost any other naval power would be far more than a match for England. —*The Engineer*.

The freedom of the British Navy has now been very freely discussed and criticized by authorities on Naval matters, whose opinions and suggestions are entitled to the respect of the country. Among the numerous correspondents, there exists a remarkable unanimity of statement on the main point, and there is a general concurrence of opinion that the first line of defence is lamentably weak, and ought to be strengthened without delay. The work of bringing up the strength of the Navy to a state of admitted efficiency will require considerable time, the construction of our most powerful ironclads occupying years, therefore any unnecessary delay in adding to our Naval strength would be of the most serious consequence. To make up for our deficiency, vessels of a class which would place this country in a position of very much greater security may be constructed in less than two years. Sir William Armstrong, in referring to the steel cruiser *Emeralda*, built for the Chilean Government, asserts that no cruiser in the British Navy is swift enough to catch her, or strong enough to take her; and although she has sufficient coal carrying capacity to enable her to keep the sea for an unusual length of time, she has also the great advantage of being of comparatively small dimensions. Although unarmed, this remarkable vessel is almost absolutely secure against the worst effects of projectiles. A cruiser of this type of "the sea-wolf of the future" can be built in less than two years. No nation is so dependent upon her commerce as England, and our Mercantile Marine is the most numerous in the world; yet Sir William Armstrong states "our Fleet of swift cruisers is perfectly insignificant in relation to the number of ships to be protected or the extent of ocean to be covered." Imagination may suggest with adequate reason, based on a knowledge of facts and some experience in the past, how immense would be the damage that one smartly-handled *Emeralda* might do, if let loose against England. She would probably give the "go-by to our ironclads," and inflict fatal injury, with very little damage to the cruiser.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

## AN OCEAN PRIME MERIDIAN.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you have an editorial on the Meridian Conference at Washington. You argue for the adoption of the meridian of Greenwich as the universal prime meridian. But in drawing your conclusion, you have considered only the existing national prime meridians. It seems to me that it would be best if the conference should declare the twentieth meridian west from Greenwich to be the universal prime meridian. This meridian lies in the Atlantic Ocean to the west of Europe and Africa. The adoption of the meridian of Greenwich as prime meridian would be awkward because it divides Europe and Africa into east and west longitude. This meridian passes through England, France, and Spain and through the western part of Africa, (Algeria, etc.). The adoption of the twentieth degree west from Greenwich would place all Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia in east longitude and all North and South America and New Zealand in west longitude. This would be a gain in convenience and logical precision. But the chief argument against the adoption of the meridian of Greenwich is that it conflicts with the feeling of national pride in the other nations. The adoption of a universal prime meridian lying in the ocean, the common property of all nations, would obviate this difficulty. The twentieth degree west from Greenwich skirts the east coast of Greenland, passes through Iceland, and southward to the west of the British Isles, Spain, and Africa, leaving the Madeira and Canary Islands to the east and the Azores and Cape Verde Islands to the west. Its antipodal meridian, at present 160 deg. east from Greenwich, passes through Kamtschatka and southward to the east of Japan and China, and lies in the ocean between Australia and New Zealand. This change, being an even number (20) of degrees, could be easily made on existing maps and charts.

EDWARD L. HAYDECKER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1884.



**BLACK STARR & FROST,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BALL, BLACK & CO.,**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,  
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can supply  
duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,  
Fancy Groceries.**

**ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,**  
7th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET,  
130 Chambers St., New York.  
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**JOSEPH W. STRYKER, Attorney,**  
1905 E. STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Practices in Courts and Departments. Special attention given to  
claims for arrears of pay—Mexican, Longevity and Mileage.

**Lundborg's Perfume, EDENIA.**  
**Lundborg's Perfume, MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.**  
**Lundborg's Perfume, ALPINE VIOLET.**  
**Lundborg's Perfume, LILY OF THE VALLEY.**

**CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE**

Is the best; acts instantaneously, produces the most natural  
shades of Black or Brown; is easily applied, and does not stain  
the skin. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite upon every  
well appointed Toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by all Drug-  
gists and applied by all Hair Dressers. Interesting pamphlet sent  
free. MANUFACTORY, 95 WILLIAM STREET, New York.

**CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,**  
**Chemists and Druggists,**  
1121 BROADWAY AND 578 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK;  
207 THAMES, AND CASINO BUILDING, NEWPORT, R. I.  
Price lists mailed promptly on application.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**  
**PURE ZINFANDEL CLARET.** Vintage of  
1879—per case \$20.00, or bottled, corked only, 25½ doz., \$76.50.  
Packing for shipment at cost additional (cheapest manner, \$10.00).  
Send \$3.00 for sample case to try, and you will never again pay  
high prices for inferior French wines. White wines, Ports, Sher-  
ries, Brandy, &c., pure and reliable at moderate prices.

**CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.,**  
GEO. HAMLIN, Manager, 21 Park Place, N. Y.

**M. DE CHANTAL, WHEELING, WEST VA., ACADEMY FOR**  
Young Ladies, in charge of the Sisters of the Visitation,  
R. V. M.  
This celebrated Academy will resume its thirty-seventh school-  
astic year the first Monday of September. The course includes  
every department usual in a first-class English education. Vocal  
and instrumental music and French a specialty. On the piano  
the Stuttgart method is pursued, under a large corps of com-  
petent teachers. Latin, German, music, painting and drawing  
form extra charges. To the intellectual advantages of the school  
is added a careful training in housekeeping and dressmaking for  
such as are desirous of becoming adept in these very essential  
accomplishments.  
Apply to Directress for Catalogue.

**WANTED.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY** desires  
to Transfer into the Cavalry.  
Address "Theoria," care this office.

**7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND**  
Leader. Orchestra and Military Band.  
Office—FOND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York.

The resignation of Lieutenant Edward W. Very, who has been on special duty abroad since relieved as a member of the Naval Advisory Board last year, was received at the Navy Department this week. In accepting his resignation, the Department did so with reluctance. Certainly will his brother officers, and especially those interested in ordnance, lament his departure from our Service. Having made a special study of the ordnance branch of the Service, he acquired a knowledge of that subject that has given him a reputation, both in this country and abroad, as an ordnance expert of great promise. In expressing our regrets at the loss of his valuable services, we also congratulate him upon his success in securing such a desirable position with the Hotchkiss and Co., gun manufacturers, of London. We understand that he has been engaged by this firm at a salary equal to his present salary as a Lieutenant in the Navy and a percentage of the profits of the business, which it is well known is no meagre sum. His resignation has not yet been accepted by the Department. The papers are now in the hands of the New Detail Board.

**DEVLIN & CO.,**  
**FINE CLOTHING,**  
Civil, Military, and Naval,  
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN ST.

NEW YORK.

**Eyes Fitted With Proper Glasses.**  
**H. WALDSTEIN, EXPERT OPTICIAN,**  
41 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. Send for illustrated catalog-  
ue of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,  
etc. Artificial Hum. Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be  
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note,  
post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and  
F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if  
requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid  
to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.  
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage  
should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon  
notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the  
orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for  
changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address  
should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of  
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,  
240 Broadway, New York.

**SUGGESTIONS AS TO TARGET PRACTICE.**

The smoke has now cleared away from the rifle  
practice of 1884, and the results, as ascertained and  
promulgated are undoubtedly such as to be gratifying  
to the military authorities who have done so much to  
encourage Army marksmanship. A few years ago,  
when the present rules governing target practice were  
established, there was a lack of interest in the matter  
throughout the Army. But year by year the interest  
and zeal have increased, the practice has become uni-  
versal, and skill has been developed in a remarkable  
degree. The time seems ripe, therefore, for the adop-  
tion of a few changes which have occurred to us as now  
necessary, in order that further advance may not be  
prevented by the influences of methods that belong  
to an earlier day.

The present voluminous reports, which tax the time  
and the patience of those charged with their prepara-  
tion, might well be simplified by reduction to a single  
report, giving figure of merit, etc., and omitting the  
calculation of percentages, which seems unnecessary.  
Skirmish firing should be sedulously encouraged, for it  
is the highest order of firing, as that principally re-  
quired on the field of battle. The target year should,  
we think, be made to end October 31, instead of Sep-  
tember 30. Such, we believe, was the original inten-  
tion, and the benefits to be derived from the change  
are obvious. Some favor a target year extending from  
April 1 to September 30, the remaining six months of  
the year to be devoted to gallery practice.

It might be better also to calculate the figure of merit  
on the strength of the command on the last day of the  
target year, and not for the whole year, with its many  
casualties from discharge, desertion, etc. The estab-  
lishment of an Army range at a suitable point, equipped  
in all respects so as to be a credit to the country, seems  
now to be a necessity, and if we are not mistaken, the  
matter is already under consideration, and before another  
year has passed the Army may have its own central  
range, accessible to all the Divisions and Departments,  
and fitted so as to accommodate detachments of any  
strength.

Gallery practice, the sure foundation of success on  
the range, should be provided for at each military post  
by the erection of a suitable building which might be  
utilized also as a gymnasium and bowling alley, and  
thus combine amusement with instruction. There  
should be a larger supply of Medals for Department,  
Division and Army teams than there is now, of less  
value, if there must be economy, but liberality in this

direction will reap a sure reward. A suggestion came  
to us recently that the additional service pay be de-  
pendent upon the soldier's record as a marksman, for  
it is argued that the soldier who takes not the slightest  
interest in his military duties, but manages to scrape  
through from year to year, and keep out of the guard-  
house, gets just as much for his poor service as the able  
and efficient man does. There may be objections to  
this innovation, but, at any rate, it is a point worth  
looking into.

Interest in the competition for places in the Army  
team would be greatly enhanced by entering for it the  
three Division teams. We have biennially a rare as-  
semblage of Army expert officers to witness the com-  
petition, but should there be thirty-six competitors, in-  
stead of twelve, all proved marksmen, what an event it  
would be. Last week we adverted briefly to the ne-  
cessity for the most stringent rules to obtain correct  
results of each shot, so that nothing remains to be said  
on that head.

We have thus presented a few suggestions which  
have occurred to us in this most important matter. If  
they shall aid to further the cause of rifle practice, now  
so firmly established, we shall be more than gratified.

**ARE NAVAL CADETS OFFICERS?**

It was, we believe, reserved for the astute genius of  
that ancient mariner, the "Vice President of the Amer-  
ican section of the Panama Canal Company," when he  
was exercising the functions of Secretary of the  
Navy, to discover that, notwithstanding the unbroken  
precedent of many years, the students at the Naval  
Academy were not part and parcel of the Navy, and  
hence were not amenable to trial by Courts-martial: they  
were a sort of law unto themselves in Uncle Dick's  
time, and from the report of the Board of Visitors it  
would appear that, notwithstanding the great improve-  
ment in the discipline of the Academy, the cadets are  
like Mahomet's coffin hung between the heaven of ser-  
vice and the earth of civilisation.

A brief review of the history of the status of the students  
will show, we think, that whatever the letter of the law  
may be, the spirit has not changed by the substitution of  
cadet midshipmen and naval cadets for the former mid-  
shipmen. Prior to the war all appointees to the Aca-  
demy were styled acting midshipmen, and that they were  
considered as in the Service was amply demonstrated  
when, in 1861, the three upper classes were detached  
and ordered to sea: the first and second classes were  
made acting masters at once, while the third remained  
acting midshipmen, and did duty as such, for over one  
year, on board the blockading vessels. By the act of  
July 16, 1862, the line officers were divided into nine  
grades, of which the ninth was that of midshipman.  
By the same act it was enacted "that students at the  
Naval Academy, and until their final graduating exami-  
nation, shall be styled midshipmen," making them thus  
by letter, what in spirit they always had been, officers  
of the Navy. Not only were they susceptible of trial  
by Courts-martial, but during Admiral Porter's super-  
intendency of the Academy several were thus tried,  
sentenced to be disgraced to 1st class boys, and sent to  
sea as such. By the act of July 15, 1870, the "students  
at the Naval Academy were to be designated cadet mid-  
shipmen." Can it be possible that their status could  
have been so altered by the mere change of title as to  
place them without the pale of the Service? By the  
act of March 3, 1873, the term of the Academic  
course was fixed at six years, two years of  
which time was to be at sea. Under this law cadet  
midshipmen were sent to sea after their four years'  
course, and there performed duty as officers, giving  
orders to and receiving obedience from enlisted men. Is  
it at all probable that if one of these young gentlemen  
had been guilty of "oppression or maltreatment of  
those subject to his orders" he would not have been  
tried by a General Court-martial? And would a plea  
in bar of trial that the accused was not in the Service,  
and, therefore, not amenable to the Articles of War,  
have been accepted? Midshipmen were given appoint-  
ments, or warrants, and the same plan was followed in  
the case of cadet midshipmen: hence they must have  
fallen under the designation of warrant officers. If we  
are not misinformed the same sort of appointment is  
given to the present naval cadets, who are by the act of  
August 5, 1882, the successors of the cadet midship-  
men. If the exigencies of the Service should demand  
additional junior officers as in 1861, would not the de-  
ficiency naturally be supplied from the naval cadets?  
And do they not, during their two years at sea, exercise  
all the functions of officers? At all events, it occurs to  
us that it would not be very healthy for an enlisted man  
to refuse to obey the orders of a naval cadet, on the  
ground that the latter was not an officer. If it be true  
that the whole line of precedent is to go for nothing,



and if the cadets are "neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring," it is high time that matters were straightened out. It is somewhat singular, that just as the Army officers are gaining their point of claiming to be in the Service during their term at West Point, it should have been decided that naval cadets are not members of their chosen profession. It would seem to be a case for the exercise of some good, sound, common sense on the part of the Secretary of the Navy. If there is any real doubt let the case be referred to the Attorney-General, and if his opinion is adverse recourse should be had to Congress, that the anomaly of persons subject to martial law are not in the Service, or *vice versa*, may be done away with.

#### THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

CAPTAIN R. H. Pratt, 10th U. S. Cavalry, superintendent of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., in his fifth annual report, dated Sept. 13th, gives an interesting account of his work for the year, during which 569 Indian boys and girls have been connected with the school. Of these 208 were received within the year, and 194 were returned to the agencies, leaving 369 remaining at the school; 44 girls and 173 boys have been placed on farms and in families, and 110 will, during the ensuing winter, receive instruction in public schools or in families. All who are thus taken from the schools are at the expense of their patrons, and receive pay according to their ability. Some of these have, besides clothing them, saved considerable sums of money. The advantage of this system is apparent: "An Indian boy, placed in a family remote from his home, (and it is better distant from the school,) surrounded on all sides by hard working, industrious people, feels, at once, a stronger desire to do something for himself, than he can be made to feel under any collective system, or in the best Indian Training School that can be established."

The trades and industries taught are the same as last year and the years previous, *i. e.*, for the boys, agriculture, carpentering, blacksmithing and wagon-making, painting, shoemaking, harness-making, tailoring, tin-smithing, printing and baking; for the girls, sewing, cooking and general household work. After various unsuccessful attempts to persuade the Government to purchase a farm for the school, Captain Pratt has finally succeeded in securing one of 157 acres, by private contributions, which, thus far, amounts to \$13,000, towards the total of \$20,000 paid for the land. But he still is in need, he thinks, of 400 acres more.

One of the notable additions to the school during the year was a party of 52 Apache youths from the San Carlos reservation, Arizona, a number of whom were from the recently captured Chiricahua band. This whole party has proved exceptionally industrious, dutiful and apt.

Captain Pratt has our most hearty sympathy in his work, which is, we believe, in every way worthy of encouragement. It is true, that so excellent an authority as General Sherman is disposed to doubt, with many other officers, whether this education of the Indians leads to any practical advantage, but, as Capt. Pratt says, with great force, "To give a veneering of education to a small minority or to boys alone only breeds failure. Among Indians as well as whites, public opinion controls, and the majority controls that opinion. It is not the fear that we may educate the children away from sympathy with their former savagery that should influence us; but rather we should fear that we may fall short of getting enough of education and training into the particular subject to enable him to stand and compete in civilized life." We are not of those who believe that there is any necessary relation between moral development and merely intellectual education; the work of Captain Pratt goes beyond this. His Indian pupils are divided among the several churches for Sunday School instruction, and by these several means are brought into relations with the best classes of the community, and he takes occasion to express his appreciation of the labors of pastors, rectors and priests, and the Sunday School workers, who have given such valuable aid and support to his cause.

The improvement secured at the Carlisle School is, as Captain Pratt shows, in danger of being lost because of our perpetuation of the vicious system of Indian reservations and tribal government, which provides food without labor, and so destroys the spirit of independence, which it is the purpose of the Carlisle School to develop. He well says: "Every educational effort of the Government should urge these people into association and competition with the other peoples of the country, and teach them that it is more honorable to be an American citizen than to remain a Comanche or a Sioux." Experience satisfied him there is no great difficulty in preparing young Indians to live among and become a part of civilized people.

#### WOLSELEY'S CAMEL CORPS.

REFERRING to Lord Wolseley's Egyptian expedition, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Every incident and detail points to the absolute criminality of the delay that has occurred in preparing for this expedition. It is quite true that it would have been impossible to have taken the Nile route until the river had attained a fair height; but, having before them the moral certainty that it would be necessary to send an expedition, it is inconceivable how the authorities could have delayed the necessary preparations, so that at the present moment, when the river is rapidly falling and Gordon is obviously placed in great straits for the first time, with accumulating dangers, to which there has been added a menacing element just now, they are actually sending out men from Ottawa for boat service on the river, and discovering that the camels on which they depended are not to be had, and that if they were forthcoming, the saddles provided for them are rotten and unfit for service. Here is the pick of the British Army, all ready for work, écheloned up six hundred miles of river, absolutely paralyzed for want of means to do that work for which they have been sent out from this country."

The *Gazette* seeks comfort in recalling the success Napoleon I. had with a camel corps in Egypt: "At first the corps was laughed at. Napoleon and Berthier rode about Cairo on camelback to put down detractors, and facts soon justified the wisdom of the organization. The Bedouins were run down and destroyed, and not only that, but the corps preserved all the communications of the army from insult and annoyance, and Bonaparte was able to write: 'For fourteen months, during which the campaign lasted, I had never a convoy or even a courier intercepted.' In Algeria camels have also been of immense service."

Our older officers will recall the attempt made to introduce the camel into this country for military purposes, under authority of an Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1855, appropriating \$30,000 for this object. The intention was to provide for the defence of the vast territory then recently acquired from Mexico, over which military supplies had to be transported for great distances. Major H. C. Wayne, A. Q. M. U. S. A., and Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., the latter commanding the store ship Supply, were appointed commissioners to purchase the camels and bring them to this country. Thirty-three in all were collected at Galeta, the port of Tunis, and at Smyrna, and landed at Powder Horn, near Indianola, Texas, from whence they were taken to Camp Verde. Another lot of forty-four camels were brought over in the following year. The experiment promised success, but during the easy-going, not to say corrupt, administration of Mr. Floyd, most of the camels were disposed of by the War Department to Mr. E. F. Beale, who had a ranch in California, and no attention was given to the others, who finally turned up as part of the show in Woodward's Garden, San Francisco.

It costs no more to keep a camel than to keep a mule, and on one occasion, six of them, sent from Camp Verde to San Antonio for supplies, by the hilly and stony road of Bandera Pass, returned in six days with supplies that would have required two six mule teams for their transportation, and the camels could have brought much more. A Nomani dromedary, on one occasion, went from Cairo to Mecca, 900 miles, in nine days, and one of those brought to this country, travelled in a single night eighty-four miles, from Cairo to Suez. Linant Bey states, that he traveled upon one occasion on a single dromedary, ninety miles in eleven hours, and twelve miles of this distance was made in forty minutes. Though the development of our railroad system has made a repetition of the camel experiment undesirable; the facts we have stated will show the importance of camels for the purposes of transportation in such a country as that in which Lord Wolseley's troops are operating.

DESCRIBING the Chilean cruiser *Esmeralda* at length, the *Engineer* of Oct. 10 says:

Being the first example afloat of the protected-cruiser class, the *Esmeralda* has naturally attracted great attention, both from our own naval authorities and from the representatives of foreign navies. She is the pioneer of a class which will rapidly increase in numbers, and of which much will be heard in future naval wars. In addition, she embodies many novelties in structure, propelling apparatus, guns and gun-mountings, and her trials have been watched closely in consequence. These trials have been completely successful, and much has been learnt from them that must be influential on future construction.

Besides the full-speed trials, the builders made a most exhaustive series of progressive trials at various speeds, thus extending their information of the capabilities of the vessel, and her rate of coal consumption at working speeds such as she will ordinarily run at. It has thus been proved that, starting with 600 tons of coal on board, the *Esmeralda* can traverse about 6,000 knots at a speed of ten knots per hour, or about 8,000 knots, at a speed of eight knots per hour. Further, it has been ascertained that with one set of engines only at work, and with one screw, the ship can be kept on a course with a very small angle of helm, and can thus be worked most economically. At all speeds she steers exceedingly well, whether the hand gear or the hydraulic gear is used. Her moderate length and good rudder-power makes her a very handy ship, and she has a powerful ram bow. With the hydraulic gear the helm can be put hard over in from twelve to

fifteen seconds, when the vessel is at full speed. Careful observation showed that she answered her helm quickly, turned in a small circle and a short time, and yet was perfectly under control in keeping an assigned course.

The *Esmeralda* is in all respects a typical ship of her class. She has been rapidly constructed, and her cost was comparatively moderate. Her armament is powerful enough to be used successfully against a large proportion of the armored vessels afloat; and her speed is so much in excess of that of armored ships that her captain could avoid an encounter if he thought the risks too great. Some authorities maintain that the construction of protected cruisers will lead to the abandonment of armor-clad; but, whether this be true or not, every one will admit that the Chilean naval authorities have acted wisely in authorizing the construction of the *Esmeralda*, and that other navies, more especially the British Navy, need a large number of vessels of similar type. A beginning has been made with the *Murphy* and *Sperry* class; yet, in view of what is being done by Italy, France, and other maritime powers, it may be questioned whether sufficiently rapid progress is being made with these protected cruisers. When the Royal Commission on the state of the Navy begins its work, this is one of the subjects that must claim its consideration; and the sooner such an inquiry begins the better will it be for the national defence.

It is a significant fact that the vessels thus far built which best reconcile the conflicting conditions required for the perfect cruiser are the product of private ship yards. In an article on shipbuilding by contract for the Royal Navy the *Engineer* reaches the conclusion "that motives, both of economy and of prudence, point to the desirability of the continuous employment of private yards in shipbuilding for the Navy." *Engineering* also concludes that "the expenditure upon the Navy will be much more economically and profitably employed, by building ships in private shipbuilding yards instead of in the public dockyards."

The truth is the success of foreign navies in securing such admirable types of vessels from English shipyards in such a brief space of time, and at a comparatively moderate cost, has put the British Admiralty to such open shame that they are upon their defence to answer for the slowness of production and barrenness of result which characterizes their management.

THE *Avenir Militaire*, in an article on the French Fleet, states that Captain Gougeard, ex-Minister of Marine under M. Gambetta, is in favor of abandoning the construction of the *Brennus* and the *Charles Martel*, which were laid down last year. The writer says that "the experiments made by the German Fleet relative to the protection of the coast, and the comparative value of torpedo boats and ironclads, has fully confirmed the experiments of our own fleet in the Mediterranean. It has been found impossible to protect ironclads from torpedoes, and at Spezia it was recently proved that the strongest plates can be pierced by modern artillery." The *Avenir* asks, "What works already commenced must be suspended in order to undertake new constructions without supplementary credits?" And it expresses the hope that this matter will be brought before Parliament, as the *Brennus* and the *Charles Martel* in no way answer the exigencies of the moment. They were designed two years ago, when there was no suspicion that the reign of huge ironclads was drawing to its close. "Over a million sterling might be saved," exclaims the *Avenir*, "and with this sum, we might, in a short time, build a large number of sea-going torpedo boats."

Our readers will bear us witness that we have never been possessed by what has at last come to be characterized as "the craze for ironclads." We have, from first to last, been consistently opposed to the expenditure of American money in enormous sums upon doubtful experiments in the wrong direction. We are in a position now to take advantage of the mistakes of others, and by the wise and judicious expenditure of a tithe of what other navies are costing we can put ourselves in a stronger position than any of them, having due reference to our peculiar position and actual necessities.

COMM. W. S. Schley, presented to the Department Oct. 21 his detailed report of the Greely Relief Expedition under his command. It is accompanied by photographs and track charts. A full synopsis, embracing copious extracts, appeared in the despatches of the Press Association, sent out from Washington, on Oct. 22. The report, of course, contains much that has already been given to the public in Commadore Schley's despatches from time to time, but his complete narrative possesses additional interest and contains some new matter.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Drum's earnest recommendations in his annual report as to an adequate retirement allowance for enlisted men of long and faithful service will inspire fresh hope in the breasts of our veterans that Congress at its next session will not let the matter rest in forgotten pigeon holes. The need for such an allowance is so evident that it need not be a matter requiring much Congressional deliberation, and efforts should be made to have it presented early in the session in both Houses in such a manner as to give the best hopes of success.



By direction of the Secretary of the Navy a Board, consisting of Chief Clerks Sailer, of the Bureau of Ordnance, Church, of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and Waldecker of the Bureau of Navigation, are now engaged in studying the system of filing away letters, reports and documents of all descriptions by the several bureaus; the mode of reference to them; how indexed; by whom kept; how securely guarded, etc. His object is to secure a more uniform system of filing away papers, and to make them easy of access. This Board will also make recommendations with reference to the rating of clerks of the different bureaus, prescribing their duties and regulating their pay with a view of making every man responsible for the particular work over which he has charge.

The detail of assistant instructors to the new Naval War School has not been made as yet, but it is thought that Commander Alfred T. Mahan and Lieut. Samuel W. Very will be ordered there. Both officers are well fitted for the duty, and it is believed would render valuable assistance to Commodore Luce in his new enterprise. We learn that it has been decided to dispense with the services of an Army officer to instruct in military science at the school, as it is believed an officer can be detailed from the Navy who will be competent to take charge of this branch. Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Goodrich is spoken of in this connection.

It is not known to what extent merchant vessels are negligent in keeping their lights burning at night. An officer of the U. S. S. monitor *Passaic* mentions the fact that on the passage of the vessel from New York to the Capes of the Chesapeake, in the course of an hour three vessels of considerable size were met, none of which had any lights. On one occasion the *Passaic* placed her helm to pass a sailing vessel, and when bearing off discovered another vessel directly in her way (with no lights), and had to change her course so as to run between the two. In view of such carelessness, it would not be strange if there were many more collisions on the sea—especially near the coast where there are so many passing vessels.

We have seen two photographs of the wreck of the Mann breechloading device, the breaking of which we announced week before last. One photograph shows the pieces of the breech lying in the vicinity of the gun just as they fell, leaving nothing on the carriage but the barrel of the gun, and the other after the pieces had been gathered together and placed, with a wire rope tied around them, in position. The breech is a complete ruin, nothing being left which can be utilized in making a new one, but the old material. Ordnance officers are not yet certain what caused the break. The material used in its construction, they say, was of the best quality and was thoroughly tested. They are inclined to think it due to the manner in which it was applied to the gun. The appropriation for testing the Mann and Yates guns is nearly exhausted and it is not known what will be done by Mr. Mann toward making a new breech and renewing his experiments.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan has reconsidered his recommendation regarding the distribution of the magazine guns, and upon the suggestion of the Chief of Ordnance they will be divided among the department commanders, who will distribute them according to their judgment.

The recommendations of the Quartermaster General regarding the substitution of white facings for full dress uniforms of infantry soldiers have been approved by the Lieutenant General and the Secretary of War, and an order will be issued immediately directing the change.

WASHINGTON Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md., resumed their normal garrisoned condition this week, and all were pleased to get back into their old quarters.

On Wednesday of this week, the Government property at Harper's Ferry, a spot memorable to thousands who took part in the war, was sold at public auction.

A number of post quartermaster sergeants will be appointed in a day or two. The Quartermaster-General sent the first list of names with favorable recommendations to the acting Secretary of War on Wednesday last.

The Supreme Court did not render its decision in the Morton Cadet Service case on Monday last as was expected. It is now anticipated on Monday next.

The "Hilton Trophy" was received by Gen. Hancock this week, and is at present kept at the Headquarters Building on Governor's Island.

The Quartermaster General proposes to have Army bands uniformed alike, their outfit to be furnished by the Department. He has invited suggestions as to their uniform from regimental commanders.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave is extended to Capt. L. J. Morris, 8th Cav., for ten days. (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th Inf., is extended 15 days. (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. J. H. Page, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave is granted to Lieut. Wm. P. Hall, 5th Cav., for 4 months. (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted to Capt. Chas. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf. S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted 1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d Art., (Washington Barracks.) S. O., 218, D. East, Oct. 24.)

Lieut. H. H. Bellas, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and granted sick leave until further orders. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., will inspect certain Q. M. property at Fort Knox, Me., for which Ord. Sergt. A. Koch, U. S. A., is responsible. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

A Board to consist of Lt. Col. C. G. Sawelle, Q. M. D., and B. D. Barry, Sub. Dept., will meet at Washington, D. C., to consider the subject of amending existing regulations relating to contracts for Army supplies. (S. O., H. Q. A., October 24.)

#### PUBLIC STEEL WORKS NOT NEEDED.

We find the following in the *Mining Record*, edited by General Thomas Jordan, formerly Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., and more lately Chief of Staff to Gen. Beauregard:

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is in California, and his mission is thus explained by the *Oakland (Cal.) Times*: "Senator Morgan is the originator of the idea of establishing three great national factories, one on the Atlantic, one on the Gulf and one on the Pacific, for the production of steel for ironclad ships of war and guns for their armament. During the Senator's present visit he desires to meet all persons who are possessed of information as to our coal and iron supply and other facilities for such manufacture."

If it be true that Senator Morgan is occupying his congressional vacation with any such mission as that described in the paragraph cited above, a decidedly able public man is doing little else, in our belief, than wasting valuable time and mental exertion in an effort to create great governmental workshops for any such industrial purpose as that of manufacturing heavy ordnance and steel plates for the building of ships of war. The Government should not be thus brought into prejudicial competition with private enterprise and in effect hinder the profitable employment of private capital in the creation of steel works in the United States such as those of Krupp at Essen in Germany, which makes the mighty modern guns of the present day, not only for Germany, but for nearly all the world beside. Such public works as those indicated in the *Oakland Times* would exert an unhealthy restriction upon the growth of our steel industry without any approach to commensurate gains in any direction. *Festina lente* is a safe motto for the United States in expenditures for armaments for forts, for ships and other military and naval appliances at this time, as the present writer is satisfied, after having spent the greater part of his life in the business of war. . . . No such mortally dangerous possibilities as environ England make it incumbent upon us to encounter the constant current heavy expenditure in ships and other appliances of marine defence that the English nation has to do as the direct natural consequence of her insular position coupled with the unparalleled extent of her outlying colonial area. Our own territorial area is of vast scope, it is true, but is thoroughly compacted, while so threaded and interlaced with railroads as to possess us in the completest manner with that invaluable military advantage the "interior lines" against all possible offensive enterprises so that any menaced point upon an almost continental periphery, could be opportunely covered with the necessary forces for its successful defence.

The provision of certain outer-harbor fortifications for such chief entrepôts of trade and commerce as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans and Galveston, and the Navy-yards of Portsmouth, Norfolk and Pensacola, together with a proper garniture of guns, would be but considerate objects of expenditure, but even here the greatest conservatism should be exercised. Money spent on heavy structures of granite or iron covering large areas, would be thrown away. The attack and defence of Charleston, South Carolina, supply a clear lesson upon this point. We have heard much waste of clamorous words about the supposed ability of even a third rate power such as Spain, to suddenly seize the city of New York before it could be put in a proper state of defence; a hue and cry raised by men ignorant that bags of sand make better forts than granite; forts that can be improvised in this country with almost incredible rapidity under the spur of necessity.

Unquestionably, there should be liberal annual appropriations and expenditures by the Ordnance Department in experimentation as to the best heavy ordnance both for ships and forts, so that we may keep at least abreast in the character of our war-weapons with the best of European provision, and be ready at short notice with our great industrial activity and skill, to manufacture all that military or naval exigencies might call for of the most efficient description then known.

Mr. Edward Lloyd Winder, son of the late Gen. Chas. S. Winder, was married Oct. 15, at Elk Ridge, Md., to Miss Mary Dorsey Parker, daughter of the late Commodore F. A. Parker, U. S. N.

#### FIRST AND THE LAST POLAR EXPEDITION.

A LONDON paper notes the fact that there is a ghastly coincidence between the experience of the first navigators who made the Pole their objective and the history of the latest Arctic expedition. It wants but two years of three centuries since, in 1586, Captain Hore set out with two ships, the *Trinity* and the *Minion*, on a voyage of Polar discovery. He was accompanied by several members of the Inns of Court "and divers others of good worship anxious to see the strange things of the world." Mr. Oliver Dawbeny, merchant, of London, and one of the adventurers, tells the tale of the expedition in terms which grimly anticipate the tragic narrative which shocked us so recently. After a tedious voyage the ships reached first Cape Breton and then Penguin's Island. Lying there the crews "grew into great want of victuals," and found their principal relief in the nest of an osprey which brought to her young a constant supply of provisions. But such was the famine that increased upon them from day to day that they were forced to root for herbs. This resource failed to stay their hunger, and we have a hideous story of one of the company killed by his mate as he stooped to pick up a root, and of the murderer cutting pieces out of the body, broiling the flesh, and greedily devouring it. Several other weaklings of the crews were disposed of in the same way, and the news coming to the captain's ears, he assembled his faithful comrades, and delivered "a notable oration" denouncing the iniquity of their acts. The survivors were ultimately rescued by a French ship. Three hundred years have passed since then; but the perils of the Arctic Sea remain, in spite of all advance, pretty much the same. The spirit of the explorer, however, continues undaunted and eager, and will so continue as long as the mystery remains unsolved.

#### "THE KINDERGARTEN."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE studies for the second class at the Leavenworth school seem more suitable for a kindergarten than for a military school for (gentlemen) commissioned officers. (See list of studies.)

Most persons learn to read and write at 10 or 12 years of age. If any one attempts to learn after 20, he does not inform the public. It is to be hoped that there are but few officers who have not sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to make up the clothing accounts of their men. What other use have infantry and cavalry for arithmetic? If every officer has not studied, and forgotten, the History of the United States, the less said about it the better. To speak and write the English language correctly is doubtless a desirable accomplishment for an officer. The best authorities claim that association with cultivated people and reading well written books are of greater benefit than the study of grammar. No authority warrants an improvement after twenty-five years of age. Our officers are past that age.

The war showed that a doctor may become a general, and have all arms under his command; that an infantry officer may become a successful cavalry general; and cavalry, artillery, and engineer officers, infantry generals. Doubtless every officer hopes in time to be a general; at all events he will serve with all arms, and the more knowledge he has of all arms the more valuable officer he is to the Government.

Order every officer, paymaster, surgeon, engineer, subsistence, ordnance, quartermaster and line officer, on appointment, to Leavenworth for his first duty, and instead of wasting his time on the "Three R's" attach him to an infantry company, drill him in the manual of the musket and firing until he is a fair shot, teach him to fence with the small sword, with the musket and bayonet, and the infantry drill. When the infantry commander is satisfied with his knowledge of infantry, attach him to a cavalry troop until he learns the cavalry drill, and can ride and use the carbine, pistol, and sabre in a soldierly manner. Teach him to swim and to cross streams with his horse swimming. If he is to be a cavalry officer, some knowledge of horseshoeing, the diseases of horses and their points, would not injure him.

All officers are, or will be, mounted officers. Infantry Adjutants and Quartermasters, and all field officers are mounted officers, therefore all officers should be taught to ride. The more conspicuous the position of an officer the more important that he should perform all military exercises in a soldierly manner.

Next attach the officer to the Artillery, until he understands the drill, and can perform the duties of cannonier, etc. In the meantime make him company clerk until he can write up all the company papers, then clerk for post headquarters until he can write out all post papers; recorder of Boards of Survey and Judge Advocate of Courts, until he can write up correctly all the necessary papers. Teach him also to make military maps. Then order him away to duty with his own corps to practice and digest what he has learned. After two years' service order him back to Leavenworth to practice the different drills and exercises, and to study the higher branches of his profession.

One citizen is appointed a Surgeon, another a 2d Lt. of Cavalry, a third a Major and Paymaster. These gentlemen report for duty at a military post; they are mounted officers, they wear uniforms and sidearms, and have important military duties to perform; yet no regular arrangement is made to teach them their duties, or to teach them to ride or use the weapons they wear. Officers before they perform staff duty should be made thorough soldiers. Enlisted men should be first class soldiers before being detailed on extra or daily duty.

All officers, line or staff, should pass their first two years' service at Leavenworth leaving the practical and theoretical duties of the service, then serve two years with their corps and finally a second course of one year at Leavenworth.







their organization, but it is the first time that the rate has fallen lower than that for white troops; the usual average difference being 8.2 per 1,000 of mean strength in favor of the latter class; the increase of death rate among the whites occurred among cases of disease alone. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 148; while for the previous year the proportion was 1 to 176, and for the ten years preceding, 1 to 142. Among the blacks the deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 198; while, for the previous year, it was 1 to 180, and for the preceding decade 1 to 117.

The total discharge for disability for the whites was 8 per 1,000 more than the decennial average; 3 per 1,000 greater than the rate for the colored troops, which showed a decrease of 4 per 1,000 from the rate last reported and an increase of 10 per 1,000 over the decennial rate. For wounds and injuries the rate was 3 per 1,000 greater than for the previous year and 3 per 1,000 greater than that for white troops for the year under consideration. An average of 310 Indian scouts, is reported as employed during the year. Of these, 44, or 209 per 1,000, were admitted to sick report—for disease, 33 cases, for wounds, 11 cases. There were no deaths.

Comparative ratios for white and colored troops who have been stationed together for an irregular series of years, between 1876 and 1880 inclusive, within the region indicated, show, as a rule, a greater prevalence of malarial diseases among white; but they also show that departures from this rule are of occasional occurrence, and are usually due to explainable causes. The average difference between the two races for malarial diseases was, during the year noted, 76 per 1,000 of mean strength in favor of the colored race. The colored troops present a higher rate than white troops for syphilitic and venereal disease. On the other hand, their comparative freedom from intemperance continues to be of interest. With regard to consumption, while there appears to have been no material difference between the two races in the rate of admission during the year, the combined rate of loss by deaths and discharges has been somewhat in favor of the white troops.

The admission rate for malarial diseases which, in the aggregate, constitute 11 per cent. of all diseases and injuries reported, is 10 per 1,000 lower than for the previous year. Contrary to accepted opinion, malarial diseases have shown themselves to be more frequent among the blacks than the whites, the admission rate for the former being 63 per 1,000 higher for this year, and 14 per 1,000 higher for the previous year. It is believed that this apparent increase can be explained by the fact that all regiments of colored troops, except one, are, and have been, serving for many years in an especially malarious region—the Indian Territory, the State of Texas, and the southern part of Kansas, together with the States of Missouri and Arkansas, an area which, while it contains less than 20 per centum of the strength of the Army, furnishes nearly 50 per centum of all cases of malarial diseases reported.

Among the white troops, diseases of the respiratory organs stand first in numerical importance. Of these, 64 per cent. were catarrhs of the upper air passages; a lower rate than for the preceding year. Among colored troops, the respiratory group stands third on the list, with an admission rate of 20 per 1,000 of mean strength less than the rate for white troops. By reference to Appendix B, it will be seen that the death rate for colored troops, from respiratory diseases, is more than four times greater than for white troops, and the proportion of deaths to cases is equally high, the death being wholly from pneumonia. While wounds, injuries, and accidents stand second on the list among white troops, they are first in numerical importance among the colored, the admission rate being 329 per 1,000 of mean strength, 13 per 1,000 below the rate of the preceding year, and 70 per 1,000 above the rate for white troops. The death rate for injuries was lower for colored troops than for white, except in gunshot wounds.

Three medical officers served with military expeditions during the year and 86 with scouting parties and on other field service. From 65 candidates for appointment to the Medical Corps examined, 23 were found qualified and 17 have thus far received appointments, and there are no vacancies, but four of the nine officers on sick leave have been recommended for retirement, viz: Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Azpell, who has been on sick leave since April 7, 1877; James W. Buell, who has been on sick leave since Aug. 23, 1877; William R. Steinmetz, who has been on sick leave since Sept. 16, 1878, and Assistant Surgeon J. V. De Hanne, who has been on sick leave since June 23, 1879. Three others are regarded as permanently disabled. One surgeon, with the rank of colonel, is at home awaiting retirement (under the clause of the act, approved June 30, 1882, providing and directing that "when an officer is 64 years of age he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list") and seven medical officers are on ordinary leaves of absence, leaving 174 medical officers for duty.

#### THE SERVICES OF HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

On the subject of hospital stewards the report says:

I have the honor to invite your attention to the urgent claims of the hospital stewards of the Army to be placed, as regards pay and allowances, in a position commensurate with the important nature of their duties. Believing that their services may be rendered more efficient and valuable, if the qualifications requisite to constitute trustworthy and intelligent non-commissioned officers are more substantially recognized, I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a bill providing as follows: That the hospital stewards of the U. S. Army shall be composed of two classes; those appointed by the Secretary of War and permanently attached to the Medical Department, as now provided by law, to constitute the first class, and those appointed by the written order of a commanding officer, upon the recommendation of a medical officer, to constitute the second class. That the monthly pay of hospital stewards of the first class be fixed at \$50, and that of the second class, at \$25; that each class shall receive the increase for continuous service now allowed by law, and that the allowances of quarters, fuel, rations and clothing, etc., shall be as now, or as may hereafter be, fixed by law or regulations. That the number of hospital stewards of the first class shall be determined by the Secretary of War from time to time, in the necessities of the Service may require, upon the

recommendation of the Surgeon-General; and that no person shall be appointed to that position unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness and shall have proved his ability to perform its duties, nor shall any person be designated for examination except upon the written authority of the Surgeon-General.

The report says that an increased amount of appropriation for the purchase of artificial limbs and appliances for the next fiscal year is necessary, and speaks of the apparent hardships in carrying out the law for furnishing trusses. It recommends that the existing law on this subject be so amended as to correspond with that relating to artificial limbs. The suggestion made in his last annual report, that Congress so legislate as to permit the sale of medical supplies to civilian employees, is renewed. During the year there were added 144 new specimens to the collection of the Army Medical Museum, making a total of 9,114 specimens now in the museum. During the year 13,598 visitors registered at the museum. The additions to the library include 4,000 volumes and 5,800 pamphlets. The medical and surgical history of the war will probably be completed and ready for issue in about a year.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The principal statistics presented in the annual report of Gen. Macfeely are as follows:

Total receipts for year.....	\$4,268,481.00
" expenditures .....	3,217,224.33
Balance in the Treasury .....	\$1,041,256.67
Supplies issued to Indians.....	33,678.84
Cost of 20,498 cooked rations issued (av. 49.75-100 cts.).	45,204.11
Extra duty pay.....	12,177.00
Advertising for proposals.....	5,470.91
Losses in transportation (\$0.075 less than '83).....	8,275.20
" by fire, and accidents, etc.....	17,783.00
Stores inspected and condemned (from sale of these \$5.158.72 was received).....	24,215.80

On the subject of "sources of supplies" regret is expressed that in some cases in order to secure proper quality and at the lowest price flour must be sent from a distance. A comparative statement of the average contract prices shows an advance for 1885 of nearly one quarter of a cent per pound over the price for 1884.

On the subject of Army Cooking, General Macfeely says: "The proper cooking of their food is such an absolute necessity for the preservation of the health, and the comfort and efficiency of the troops, that I venture again to invite attention to the importance of providing for the enlistment of cooks and bakers for the Army. One cook to each company, troop or battery and to each of three General Depots for Recruits, and a baker to each garrisoned military post or station, would greatly ameliorate the condition of the soldier, and when considered in connection with the end to be gained, would be found to add but little to the expense of the Army, while greatly increasing its efficiency. The present system of temporary details from the small company strength, subject to frequent changes for cooks and bakers, is vicious in the extreme for garrison service. The men so detailed are inexperienced and from the temporary nature of the employment they take but little interest in it, and frequently look upon the work with disgust. The natural result is, good materials transformed into absolutely unwholesome food by the bad baking and cooking. In this connection I desire to recommend that the net proceeds of the savings on flour in post bakeries be divided among the troops contributing the flour, in proportion to their contribution, and that none of such savings be devoted to the post fund." The 134 commissary sergeants on duty at the commencement of the year has been reduced to 128, but one being appointed to offset the loss of seven by casualties.

The law of last year limiting, for the first time, the appropriation to be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department is not regarded by General Macfeely as to the best interest of the Service. The expenditures for this purpose were kept within the limit. He urges that the records will show that the numbers and compensation of its employees can safely be left as in the past, at the discretion of the head of the bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of War. The number absolutely necessary varies with the necessities of the Service, and with a limit already below that required for the best interest of the Service, there is danger that in case of emergency the Service will be crippled, and necessarily inefficient, at critical moments. It is recommended that if Congress deems it proper to continue a specific limit, that the following words be added to the limiting clause in the appropriation act, viz: "Provided, That said amount may be increased by the Secretary of War, if the necessities of the Service at any time so require." General Macfeely renews his recommendations for the transfer of the war claims before his Department to some other tribunal to be designated for the settlement of all war claims.

The officers of the Department have been actively and efficiently employed during the year. Accompanying the report is a roster of duties and stations of officers and a list of officers on duty as acting commissaries of subsistence, the stations at which they performed duty, and the period of their service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884.

#### THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

We gave last week General Drum's recommendations on the subject of the retirement of enlisted men and the reduction of the term of service to three years. Under our militia heading will be found what he has to say on the subject of the militia. What he says of the military prison is substantially a repetition of what appears in the report of the Quartermaster-General. Of deserters he says:

One of the greatest preventatives to the commission of crime is swiftness of detection and punishment. Unfortunately for the Army, deserters, unlike other criminals, enjoy almost absolute immunity from arrest. An examination of the statistics of desertion reveals the fact that since January 1, 1882, (nearly three years), of 9,120 deserters, only 272 surrendered themselves, and but 16 per cent., or 1,495 were apprehended. The reward of \$30 should be exclusive of expenses of delivering the offender. In many parts of the country the insufficiency of the reward, coupled with pres-

ent conditions, nullifies the offer. The necessary expenses of securing and delivering the prisoner should be defrayed by the Government on presentation of proper vouchers, and the reward left intact. In this connection I have the honor to recommend that the apprehension of deserters be made by law one of the duties of a United States Marshal and deputy marshals.

On the subject of military colleges the report says:

The tables submitted exhibit the apportionment of details, corrected to October 1, 1884, and the data contained in the reports of the several officers performing the duties of Professor of Military Science and Tactics. Mindful of the value of this branch of education, Congress, by the law of July 5, 1884, increased to forty the number of officers that can be detailed for the important duty of imparting military knowledge and tactical instruction to the youths of our land. This provision enlarges the field of usefulness without impairing the efficiency of the regular military establishments, and the results cannot but prove of much value. An examination of the tabulated report herewith shows that out of a total average of 8,474 pupils over 15 years of age, 2,529 attended infantry drills, and 424 artillery drills.

It further discloses the gratifying fact that the interest manifested by the faculty of the several universities and colleges is steadily increasing, while the aptitude of the students is, as might be expected from American youths, from good to excellent. It will be noticed that the degree of aptitude is in almost equal ratio with the interest shown by the faculty of the institution, and it follows sequentially that the best results can only be reached when the college authorities recognize and actively appreciate the value of the institution which not only imparts military knowledge, but cultivates habits of obedient submission to authority and fosters manly deportment.

The following is a list of officers given by the Adj. Gen., who are detailed on college duty under Sec. 1225, R. S., as amended by the Act of Congress, approved July 5, 1884, together with the date of the expiration of their detail:

July 1, 1885—2d Lt. E. W. Howe, 17th Infantry, Maine State College, Orono; 1st Lt. H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cavalry, University of Vermont; 1st Lt. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Artillery, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; 2d Lt. F. L. Dodds, 9th Infantry, Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J.; 1st Lt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Infantry, East Florida Seminary, Gainesville; 2d Lt. George N. Chase, 4th Infantry, University of Wisconsin; 2d Lt. John J. Haden, 8th Infantry, University of Wisconsin.

July 1, 1886—1st Charles A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery, Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I.; 1st Lt. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Artillery, Union College, Schenectady; 1st Lt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, Cornell University, Ithaca; 2nd Lt. J. A. Leyden, 4th Infantry, Pennsylvania State College, Centre County; 2d Lt. James D. Goe, 13th Infantry, De Pauw University, Greencastle; 1st Lt. C. G. Starr, 1st Infantry, Illinois Normal University, Carbondale; 2d Lt. Charles McClure, 18th Infantry, Illinois Industrial University; 1st Lt. E. C. Kneover, 31 Artillery, Iowa State University; 1st Lt. R. S. Jones, 4th Artillery, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa; 1st Lt. James A. Hutton, 8th Infantry, University of California; 1st Lt. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Artillery, South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston; 2d Lt. Wm. L. Buck, 13th Infantry, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Oktobeh County; 2d Lt. J. S. Malry, 2d Infantry, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Brazos County; 2d Lt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Infantry, Bingham School, Orange County, N. C.

Aug. 15, 1886—2d Lt. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Infantry, University of South, Lawrence.

July 1, 1887—1st Lt. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., Kansas State Agricultural College; 1st Lt. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn.; 2d Lt. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester; 1st Lt. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; 1st Lt. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav., Agricultural and Mechanical College; 1st Lt. A. F. Blockson, 6th Cav., Ohio State University, Columbus; 1st Lt. A. C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., University of Wooster; 2d Lt. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., Northwestern Ohio Normal School; 2d Lt. F. S. Strong, 4th Art., Michigan Military Academy; 1st Lt. C. W. Foster, 3d Art., St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; 1st Lt. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., West Virginia University, Morgantown; 1st Lt. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav., Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blackburg; 2d Lt. W. E. Rafferty, 1st Art., North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.

#### PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

PAYMASTER General Rochester, in his annual report for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1884, states the total resources to have been \$15,186,160.85, and the total disbursements \$13,250,750.09, leaving a balance unexpended of \$1,935,409.77.

The bi-monthly payments to the troops, he says, have been made during the past year with regularity and promptness, and the officers of the department have been zealous and energetic in the performance of their duties. General Rochester expresses regret that the depositories at Tucson, Arizona, and San Antonio, Texas, should have been discontinued, and recommends that they be re-established, and that as liberal a policy be extended to them as may be consistent with the safety of the public money. The laws now in force requiring disbursing officers to place the public funds intrusted to them for disbursements in depositories, he says, form a complete system of security and accountability. All the appropriation of \$175,000 for mileage of officers has been expended, excepting \$539. A like amount for the year 1886 is asked for. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, 1885, is but \$160,000. There will undoubtedly be a deficiency unless great restrictions are imposed in the issuing of orders that contemplate the payment of mileage. In this connection it is suggested that the law forbidding the payment of mileage to Army officers, over land and grant roads, should be repealed. On no other class of public officers is the restriction placed. Officers of the Army, alone, are subjected to this injustice. The recommendations of 1882-3, in regard to the importance of a change in the law relating to the official bonds of paymasters, is again repeated, and the passage of the bill (S. 1556) recommended. On this subject General Rochester says: "The bond of an approved guarantee company, would, if accepted as security, be a great relief to many officers." Regarding the transfer of officers pay accounts, the report says: "The commanding general, Department of Texas, has made a vigorous effort to carry out the spirit, as well as the letter of the regulations, forbidding the transfer by officers, of their pay accounts before maturity. The regulation is a wise one, and its violation has caused officers, in not a few instances, to mar their record. On the ground that a public officer should not be deprived of the means of maintaining himself, the law will not permit his salary to be attached. Paragraph 2380, Army Regulations, is, no doubt, based on the same principle. It should be enforced, and no longer treated as a dead letter."

In referring to the new Paymaster's Manual, recently issued, due credit is given for its preparation to Major A. B. Carey, who, in his compilation, General Rochester states, "has shown great discrimination and tact in his judicious selections of matter, and I take pleasure in congratulating him and the Department upon the success of his labors."

The report of Major A. B. Carey, in charge of the settlement of claims of colored soldiers and sailors, accompanies the report, and in reference to it, the report states that he has exercised great economy in the additional expense incurred in placing the money in the hands of claimants, the expense being a trifle less than one and one-half per cent. of the amount so placed.







ruined already through the ignorance of the men, who went at them with cleaning materials, as they would at ordinary brass, rubbed off all the gilt surface, and destroyed the polish, which, if left alone, will last for years. This was the most noticeable defect. The drill, considering the condition of the regiment, passed off surprisingly well.

The status of the organization is as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	5	9	14
N. C. S. ....	3	48	51
Company A.....	1	17	18
Company B.....	2	40	42
Company C.....	2	34	36
Company D.....	1	15	16
Company E.....	3	88	91
Company F.....	2	28	30
Company G.....	3	34	37
Company H.....	2	31	33
Company I.....	2	31	33
Company K.....	2	31	33
	24	294	318

#### ADJUT. GENERAL DRUM, U. S. A., ON THE MILITIA.

In his annual report for 1884, Adjutant General Drum refers to the State troops as follows:

"In accordance with requests of State authorities, officers of the Army were detailed during the past summer and fall to inspect militia encampments at the following points: Connecticut, near Cheshire Lake, by Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery; Florida, at Pensacola, by First Lieutenant, C. W. Foster, Third Artillery; Illinois, at Rockport and Springfield, by Lieutenant Colonel N. B. Sweetzer, Eighth Cavalry; Iowa, at Dubuque, by Captain W. H. Powell, Fourth Infantry; Maine, at Augusta, by Captain J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery; Massachusetts, at South Framingham and Hingham, by Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery; Michigan, at Island Lake, by Captain J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry; Minnesota, at Winona and Lake Calhoun, by Captain G. Lawson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; New Hampshire, at Manchester, by Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Langdon, Second Artillery; Rhode Island, at Oakland Beach, by Captain J. W. Roder, Fourth Artillery; New York, at Peekskill, by Captain Ed. Field, Fourth Artillery; Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, by Colonel H. M. Black, Twenty-third Infantry.

The report received from the officers who were detailed to visit and inspect the several encampments, are generally favorable as to the condition of the militia of the several States, and evidence great zeal and intelligence on the part of the officers. Copies of the report have already been furnished to the State authorities concerned. When one reflects how little encouragement the militia has received from the majority of the State Legislatures, and realizes the degree of perfection attained, notwithstanding this apparent neglect and the great difficulties they have had to overcome, one cannot but be surprised to find so much efficiency, a result that nothing but the greatest zeal on the part of the officers and military pride in the rank and file could have accomplished.

It is deemed unnecessary at the present day to dwell on the importance of well organized and intelligent militia as upon national defense, as the fact has been recognized by all the statesmen and high military authorities of the country from the first establishment of our Government. Prior to the rebellion, however, but little attention was given by Congress to the subject, and it is only since the war, in which the volunteers displayed such soldierly qualities, that the necessity for national recognition has forced itself upon the country. During the last session of Congress, the subject was presented by General Slocum, of New York, which, it is believed, has few, if any, defects, and its adoption would doubtless go very far to still further develop and improve the efficiency of the militia.

#### NEW YORK ITEMS.

A detachment of Co. H, 12th Regiment, consisting of 13 enlisted men under command of Capt. Washington Content paid a visit to Fort Hamilton on Wednesday of last week, to participate in the artillery practice in progress there. They were assigned to a 15-inch gun and fired five rounds with excellent result. The 12th Regiment can now be said to be a number of artillery detachments able to handle any of the ordnance mounted at our harbor forts with efficiency and dispatch.

A detachment of the 8th Regiment, numbering 47, visited Creedmoor on Monday, Oct. 20, under command of Capt. A. C. Baxter. Lieut. Col. Schilling was present, but did not assume command of the detachment. The shooting was fair.

1st Lieut. Russell Benedict has been appointed a delinquency court in the 13th Regiment to meet Nov. 17.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Brownell orders the 4th Brigade to parade for review by the Governor at 4 P. M. Oct. 23, when line will be formed on 34th street, right resting on Madison avenue. The brigade will wear the full State service uniforms. Gen. Barnes has ordered out the 13th Regiment accordingly.

The resignation of Capt. James L. Price and 1st Lieut. Frederick Kopper, 7th Regiment, have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged. Lieut. Andrew Mills, Jr., was on Monday, Oct. 20, elected to the vacant captaincy of Co. H, 7th Regiment. The vacancy of 2d lieutenant thus created was filled on Friday evening, Oct. 24, by the election of 1st Lieut. Chase E. Lydecker. Adj. George W. Rand has formally informed Gen. Shaler that he declines to accept the proffered position as aide de camp. The committee appointed for the purpose have submitted their report on the regimental decoration which has been adopted, and the following is a synopsis of the result: The 7th Regiment Military Decoration for long and faithful service shall be known as the "Cross of Honor." It will consist of a military cross—with figure "7," a wreath of oak and laurel, and the words "Long and Faithful Service." On reverse, name of owner, date of service, and number of decoration. Bronze for 10 years; silver for 15 years; gold for 20 years service; and for 25 years service gold with "7" in brilliant. The decoration will be awarded as follows: To members who have served or who may hereafter serve 10 years or more. Exempt members who have served 10 years or more. Members who served in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy of the United States in 1861-65—one year of such service to be regarded as equal to five years service in the regiment, and cases of discharge from the United States Service on account of disability to receive special consideration. The awards will be determined by a committee, which meets annually in October. The regiment will parade in the Armory during the winter of 1884-85 in honor of "War Veterans," when the decorations for long and faithful service will be presented to those entitled to the same.

Company drills in the 22d Regiment have been ordered as follows: A and B, Monday; D and F, Tuesday; C and E, Wednesday; H and K, Thursday; and G and I, Friday. These drills must not be suspended or shortened without permission from the regimental commander. Captain G. A. Miller has been appointed President of a delinquent Court to meet at the armory, Monday, November 10, 1884.

The 3d Battery assembles at the 14th Regiment armory at 12 noon on Tuesday, October 28, for parade in New York City. Doctor M. J. B. Messemmer, for years surgeon of the 5th New York Regiment, has been nominated for Coroner on the Tammany Hall ticket.

The several organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions have all received their orders for the parade on Tuesday, October 28. The affair appears not to be popular among the troops, and as the matter now looks a very large attendance is not probable.

We learn that Colonel Fred Plutner, as a member of the Board on Regulations, has prepared a new system of regimental and company records, which is pronounced by those who have looked into the matter an admirable one. We hope it may be adopted.

The new armory of the 17th Separate Company at Flushing will be opened early in November.

SEVENTH Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Co. I, Capt. Wm. C. Casey. The resignation of Captain Wm. C. Casey was forwarded to General Fitzgerald by Colonel Clark, endorsed as follows, viz: "Respectfully forwarded, *disapproved*, for the reason that the regiment cannot afford to lose so valuable an officer. Under the command of Captain Casey, Co. I, 7th Regiment, has been and is a model National Guard organization, and his discharge would be a misfortune not only to his company and to this regiment, but to the service generally." It has been returned by General Fitzgerald with the request that Captain Casey "will consent to withdraw the same, or at least hold it in abeyance for the present." Captain Casey has, accordingly, withdrawn his resignation, much to the gratification of the members of the company, who received the news with much enthusiasm. The attendance of the company at drills promises to exceed that of last season, which was the best record ever made by any National Guard organization, as there have been over forty files, no blanks, on the floor, in addition to the squad, every Thursday evening.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### INDIANA.

THE annual inspection of Battery E (Columbus Light Artillery) took place Oct. 15 at that place before Adj. Gen. James B. Carnahan and the Governor's staff. After the inspection the battery gave an exhibition drill, as per programme. The judges were Major Geo. W. Johnston, of the 1st Ind. Artillery, and Lieut. C. L. De Witt, commanding the Indianapolis Gatling Gun Battery. Battery E has seen two years' service, and is making good progress under Capt. W. D. Stansifer. It is the only military organization in Columbus, and is worthy of better encouragement and support than it gets from the business men of that city. The weather for drill could not have been more favorable. The battery passed a good inspection, with exception of the belts, which were old when received, but by the application of a little blacking a great deal of improvement could have been made. Several belts were so loose that one got the impression that they were swung around men who were about to partake of a good square meal, with plenty of room to fill up. One man was seen twisting his moustache, and another could not resist the temptation to spit in the ranks. General appearance, military bearing, and condition of dress good. After the ranks were opened the commanding officer gave the command inspection sabre. He should have commanded inspection arms. Each man executed inspection sabre as the inspecting officer approached them. This is wrong. At the command inspection arms the first two men on right of front rank should execute the first position of inspection sabre together, and as the inspector approaches the second man on the right the third man on the right should execute the first position; the two men on the right should then execute the second and third movements as the inspector passes. The captain did not draw his sword while drilling his company. The captain corporal should take his position in double time and by the most direct route in all actions and maneuvers; his position, piece limbered, is 10 yards in rear of men on left side of piece. He was not there. With diminished numbers the captain corporal should assist in moving the limber, especially if the ground is uneven. The captain commanded, take equipments. The gunner gives this command, and the men should approach him and receive them from him.

Nos. 6 and 7 were talking during the drill. This is tolerated too often in armory drill and should be stopped. In movement No. 20, "Limber to the front," the limber moved to the left—should incline to the right. In drawing load without the wormer, 6 and 7 assisted at the trail; 3 and 4 should assist 5 and the gunner. The tactics are silent on how the men should fall out in the drill with diminished numbers. We like to see the numbers take their respective positions in double rank on the right of the piece and facing to the front, and at the command cannoniers to your posts each man should go by the nearest way to his post. No. 37, the captain gave the command fix prolong, and after that was executed he commanded limber right. The command should have been fix prolong, limber right. The men all made an error here; limber left was executed instead of limber right. In loading with gunner and two men, No. 20 remained at limber chest during firing; not right—should have been at his post.

In executing Nos. 1 and 2 of Part 4, the pieces were dismounted rapidly and in good style, and carrying the piece was equal to anything we have seen in any competitive drill. The gunner thoroughly understands this difficult movement, and the piece was slung up in two thirds of the time usually required. At the command forward, the men moved off in double time as if they were not afraid their piece was not well secured.

In No. 10, firing with blank cartridge, the captain did not command with blank cartridge commence firing. He was scored for this error. This battery is showing marked improvement in its work; the programme drilled was an intricate one, but it was executed with dispatch and with fewer errors than is common in this difficult drill.

The captain, who is a painstaking officer, should practice in giving commands, that *aim and life* may not be lacking in his part of the work. The battery entertained their Indianapolis visitors in princely style, they know how to do it, and nothing was lacking. The ladies of the party voted Battery E par excellence in everything they did.

The Committee appointed by the National Rifle Association to consider the subject of a return military rifle match at Creedmoor in 1885, between the British Volunteers and American National Guardsmen request that all riflemen who feel disposed to compete for places upon the American team, in case the match should be decided upon, should address its Secretary Mr. James Duane, No. 31 Chambers St., N. Y. City. The Committee particularly request the co-operation of all Rifle Associations and military organizations as well as of individual riflemen throughout the Country, so that a proper representation from all sections may be secured, and would be glad to receive suggestions from any quarter.

"What colonel is that?" asked a stranger of a Southern barkeeper.

"You mean that chap who just went out?"

"Yes, that tall, handsome man. I suppose, of course, he is a colonel."

"That shows how little you know about the glorious South," returned the barkeeper. "Anybody might see he is not a colonel. He is only a major. Didn't you see him drink?"

"Yes."

"Well, he only took three fingers. A colonel takes four."

PAY Director James Fulton, recently detached from duty at San Francisco, is visiting at Fayetteville, Tenn., his wife's former home.

AU, ha! Keely is victorious at last. He takes five drops of water and makes an unknown yet powerful force. Then he puts his force into an iron vessel, screws the top on, and it is ready to be carried around. When he wants to use it he lets a little of it squirt out through a hollow wire. Horrible thought! Suppose

one of Mr. Keely's iron bottles should get to leaking in his pocket. It would knock him to the other side of never before he let out the secret of his force. Keely should be careful, because we want the secret. It will be a big thing when every man can have a bottle of force of his own. Huh! Nothing of the kind. I. doesn't smell like it, and, besides, Mr. Keely doesn't live in Jersey. Anyway, the idea of the Army officers who saw Mr. Keely fire off a gun with his force, not knowing the different brands of whiskey.—*Texas Siftings*.

(From the Fortnightly Review for October.)

#### EUROPEAN CAVALRY.

THE recent formation of a dismounted corps d'élite composed of officers and men drawn from nineteen regiments of cavalry in the United Kingdom is perhaps the strangest episode in the annals of that arm. Among the military nations of the Continent it is recognized that, so far from the time for the efficacious employment of cavalry, either on the battle-field or in enterprises against the flanks or rear of an enemy, being past, a glorious future is dawning for that arm, and that opportunities will arise when well-disciplined, well-trained, and well-commanded cavalry may, through its power of securing for itself comparative immunity from the dangers to which other arms are in a higher ratio exposed, take a leading part in the conflict and perhaps decide the fate of a campaign. Amongst other high authorities, Field-Marshal Count Moltke has recorded his opinion that because in future the destructive fire of artillery will necessitate a scattered formation, the role of cavalry will be most important. Greater skill will no doubt be required in handling it so as to bring it into action decisively at the critical moment, *cito parare victoriam*, for only by rapidity in manoeuvring can the effect of the breechloader be paralyzed.

The proportion of cavalry to infantry in European armies is:

	Cav.	Inf.		Cav.	Inf.
Greece.....	1	3.3	Belgium.....	1	3.5
Germany.....	1	4.5	Austria.....	1	4.5
Spain.....	1	4.6	Hungary.....	1	3.8
France.....	1	4.4	Russia.....	1	4.2
Sweden and Norway.....	1	5	Portugal.....	1	7.3
Italy.....	1	7.3	England.....	1	7.7
Holland.....	1	8.3	Denmark.....	1	12.8
			[United States.....]	1	1.6

\*Exclusive of dismounted men 1 to 11.7.

Of all nations the Germans may be said to have brought the organization of cavalry to the highest state of perfection. Acting on the principle that to the army in the field at the commencement of a campaign only such bodies should be sent as have existed in time of peace, Germany could, in the event of a war calling forth all her resources, put at once into first line 93 regiments of cavalry. These would be supported by 144 squadrons of reserve and the 93 depot squadrons of the regiments at the front; in all 110,000 sabres. Nor would the French cavalry under the same circumstances be much inferior in point of numbers; for the first line would consist of 77 regiments, with a reserve composed of the depot squadrons and of 148 squadrons of territorial cavalry. In both of these countries the number of horses exceeds 3,000,000, which on an emergency could be purchased compulsorily. It is everywhere accepted as a fact that good cavalry cannot be improvised, that bad cavalry is worse than useless, and that as it takes four times as long to make a cavalry as an infantry soldier, a sufficiency of trained men and horses must be maintained in the ranks in time of peace.

With regard to the organizations of these great numbers of horsemen in bodies admitting of good administration and practical efficiency, although slightly different systems have been adopted in various armies, the principles which have been acted upon have been the same. The division of cavalry, consisting of two or three brigades, is considered in these respects as the largest that can safely be administered and commanded by one officer. Occasions may arise when it may be advisable to concentrate several divisions into a corps of cavalry under one chief (and there are some who think that such a corps, accompanied by a numerous artillery, with mitrailleuses or machine-guns, would be practically invincible); but this could be done at any time. There has long been a concurrence of opinion that a regiment should on no account consist of less than 5 or more than 8 squadrons, and that one of these squadrons should in war time be constituted a depot to which all recruits, remounts, and reserves should be sent, and which should provide for the necessities of the others. On all hands it is agreed that the number of horses per squadron should not be less than 150, or more than 180. "Weak squadrons are the ruin of cavalry." They are unable to perform detached duties properly, nor can they act independently on the offensive or defensive. A squadron of less than 100 horses soon ceases to be one, even, perhaps, before it has met the enemy. Squadrons themselves are divided into four sections, each under its own officer, responsible to the commander for its efficiency in quarters and in the field. These sections are again subdivided, so that the non-commissioned officers may keep a close and helpful supervision over each soldier.

The subject of regulating the formation and tactics of large bodies of cavalry had been under the consideration of the most distinguished soldiers of that arm. But it was not till 1873 that a system was approved of by the Emperor of Germany, which, with a few modifications, has now been everywhere accepted as the basis for the manoeuvres of cavalry. The principles of this system are those of the Great King, the master of the art, whose cavalry, more formidable by its rapidity and discipline than by its bravery, was acknowledged even by his enemies, to be the best in the world—the formations, those practically created by him, which his pupils Ziethen and the incomparable Seidlitz had profited by, but which had during the first five years of this century fallen into disuse.

The most perfect training would indeed avail little if there were no cohesion between the different arms, if they were not accustomed to work together, or if no opportunities were afforded to commanders for hand-



ling their troops independently or in combination with others. The custom of holding autumn manoeuvres to which during the intervals of peace Frederick the Great attached so much importance, were reintroduced in 1821 into the Prussian army, and have been carried on with little intermission since. Other countries have followed the example, and throughout the Continent cavalry are assembled in brigades or divisions for a few weeks in the autumn after the recruits of the year before have passed into the ranks. Regiments thus became accustomed to work together, and to know their neighbors, which keeps up that spirit of comradeship so necessary on service. They learn to have confidence in themselves and in each other, and a valuable opportunity is afforded to their leaders of becoming acquainted with those under their command.

#### PERFECT SPECIMEN OF GARRISON OFFICER.

Of Colonel Martin Burke, who died April 24, 1882, General Keyes says in his reminiscences:

Nominally, when he died, his age was 81, but actually I doubt if it was less than 90. The senior officers, when I joined the Army, spoke of Burke as an "oldish man" at the date of his first commission, which was 1820. It was reported that before entering the service he had failed in or become weary of some kind of business or trade, when by good fortune he gained a commission of second lieutenant in the artillery. General Scott, when he sought to enforce discipline in sport or seriousness seldom failed to cite the name of Martin Burke as a supreme exemplar of obedience. "If," said he, "I were to order Captain Burke to bring me the head of the President of the United States, he would proceed to execute the order with as much unconcern as he would send a drunken soldier to the guard house." The order of his commanding officer had the effect to clear the mind of Captain Burke of all fears and apprehensions, and if directed by his chief to lead a forlorn hope, or to kill a citizen, not a nerve of his body would have moved. On the other hand his dread of civil tribunals and the mandates of courts overwhelmed him. Once when he was summoned as a witness in a simple cause which affected him not, he would fain have fled the jurisdiction. When outside the chain of sentinels he always had a scared look, and he regarded a fort or camp as a refuge of sweet repose and security. I never learned what incident or circumstance of his early career it was that filled his whole nature with such a terror and repugnance to the tyranny, injustice, corruption, bickering, lying, cheating, swindling, slandering, obduracy, cruelty, cunning deceit, perjury, indecency, quackery, litigation, snobbishness, and other nameless deviltries of civil society, but certain it is that nothing short of an order from his commanding officer, or other supreme necessity ever kept him away from the sound of a drum over-night.

Apprehend that Captain Burke's early education had been neglected. I never saw him reading any other books than tactics, Army Regulations, and a work on chess, though he may have read others unknown to me. He could never learn correctly the tactics actually in vogue, for the reason that he at first studied some antique system, probably that of Baron Steuben, and the knowledge thus acquired he always afterwards jumbled with the succeeding prescribed commands. Orthography occupied his attention, though he sometimes took pains to be wrong in his spelling. Being second in command at the post, he was President of the Council of Administration, which

convened at muster days every two months to regulate sutler's accounts and other matters. At one council when I was a member, the record, being complete, was signed as usual, "Martin Burke, Captain 3d Artillery, President of the Council," and deposited at headquarters. The following morning I chanced to notice Captain Burke sitting on a bench, and that he glanced frequently at the door of the adjutant's office. After a while Adjutant Austin left and passed out of the fort. Burke then entered the office furtively, and after five minutes withdrew to his own quarters. As I fancied he had thought of some change he wished to make in the Record of the Council, I went in, and upon examination found that he had added another to the last word of his title, so as to make it read, "Martin Burke, Captain 3d Artillery, President of Council."

Nature had furnished Martin Burke with a capacious chest and well-shaped limbs. He had contracted the habit of bending forward at the hips, though his back was straight and broad, and yet his head drooped a trifle, especially when he walked alone on the ramparts, as he did almost every day, dressed in a calico morning gown that flopped over his hands as he clasped them behind him. The length of his walk was thirty paces, and at one end, at about every third turn, he would raise his head and look out upon the Atlantic Ocean. At the other end he would fret his brow and gaze inland, upon the scene where Poe places the scene of the Gold Bug. No man ever divined the subject of the captain's cogitations during these diurnal promenades. His complexion was brownish, his face full, nose ordinary, forehead high and pyramidal. His mouth was of medium size, but as it showed no lips it appeared much like a slit in a curved surface with the corners tending downward. From them, when Martin was excited, rills of tobacco juice could be seen to flow, often copiously. As his vital organs were strong and healthy, his voice was clear and amazingly sonorous. The following commands, all obsolete, he would vociferate in clarion tones: "Form column of attack!" instead of *double column on centre*. "Draw ramrod!" instead of *draw rammer*. "Load by twelve commands!" instead of *load in twelve times*. When the change from flint to percussion locks was accomplished, and Scott's tactics had been superseded, Burke's diction on the drill ground became still more confused. Still the earnest old soldier maintained his confidence, delivered his cuttings from many systems of tactics in a voice which for distinctness, melody, and force was not surpassed in the whole army.

His dress when on duty was prescribed by the regulations, but still there crept in certain peculiarities of the wearer. The material and pattern of his shoes never varied during all the years I knew him, and were unlike any others. He also had a drab vest with bright buttons and standing collar that he wore at home and abroad, and which seemed of perpetual duration. To a buttonhole of that vest a thong of buckskin was fastened to hold a large plump silver watch, that marked the exact time of tattoo, reveille, and all the daily calls. Martin went to bed directly after tattoo, except when he was officer of the day, and he was always up and out at reveille.

Upon those rare occasions when Captain Burke left his post to go to Charleston for supplies, he doffed his regulation coat and pants and replaced them with a suit of satin. Where that satin dress-coat with short truncated tails and horizontal pocket-openings was fabricated, no mortal could tell or imagine. He retained the drab vest with standing collar, and when he approached

the shore he would open the big leather hat-box that he always carried, take out and put upon his head a tall right cylindrical, black silk hat with a narrow rim, and replace it in the box with his forage cap. Thus equipped Martin would make his rounds in the city and return to the boat a few minutes before the time of leaving. He never had any intercourse with citizens that I could see, except to purchase what he needed, and although his face and figure attracted much notice, there was an air of determination in his face and of force about him which protected him from insult. He was prompt in the discharge of his duties, and absolutely free from vice. Let all those who would comprehend the most perfect specimen of a garrison officer that has lived in the nineteenth century attend to the history herein given of the late Colonel Martin Burke of the United States Army.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

DESPATCHES from Alexandria this week report that Gen. Lord Wolseley has been contending with the British War Office in regard to the proposed curtailment of supplies of men, money and material for the Nile Expedition. Gen. Wolseley threatened to request to be relieved of the command of the expedition. The Government protested that he was exceeding the estimate of the cost of the expedition, but granted his demand for fuller supplies.

A GREAT political trial was finished in St. Petersburg Oct. 14. It was conducted privately. Six officers of the Army were sentenced to death, beside Vera Filippova and another woman named Wolkenstein. Six others were banished to Siberia. The executions will probably be secret.

"It is not without cause," says the *Pail Mall Gazette*, "that to the English has been entrusted the work of maintaining law and order amid so many millions of the human race. In their own capitals they show all other peoples an example of law-abiding orderliness for which we seek elsewhere in vain. A correspondent sends some figures as to the garrison of London, which are well worth more attention than they are likely to receive. The following table brings them more into relief:

City.	Population.	Troops.	Police, 1880-81.
London.....	3,814,571	4,874	12,642
Paris.....	1,988,748	14,000	12,500
Berlin.....	1,118,000	25,000	3,400
Vienna.....	1,020,707	30,000	2,629
St. Petersburg.....	670,000	22,000	2,800

"But even this shows too large a proportion of police for London and too small a population. In 1880 81 Mr. Howard Vincent estimates the number of inhabitants at 4,814,838, and the number of police in the police district at only 9,890."

THE British Government has decided to expend \$5,000,000 on its fortifications in Aden, Singapore and Hong Kong.

On the opening of the British Parliament a commission will be appointed to inquire into the state of the navy, and the Admiralty will ask for an increased grant for shipbuilding to enable it to give orders to private firms for the construction of swift, heavy armed, light-armored vessels.

JOE HATTON in a recent letter from London to the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: "Don't believe in the suggested combination of Germany and France, which is thrown out by the French press. Extreme alarmists think that 'some day' Europe may join and 'go for' England. Chaos will come again when that happens. Meanwhile be sure that Bismarck's chief object, to keep France and England apart, is a very different thing to allying Germany with France against England. There is no reason for Germany to have 'colonial' jealousies so far as England goes. The British Government is delighted to welcome Germany into the world of colonizers. England wants no more than she has got, and the Germans have the instinct of colonization. England and Germany can always go hand in hand in that work; France and England never. I have official authority for stating that the aspect of European politics

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

A copy of the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook," containing over 700 rare receipts by Prof. Bachman, mailed free to Officers' address.

**PLUMBING** Durham System (sewer-joiner): used at PULLMAN, Ill. Pamphlet free. DURHAM HOUSE DRAINAGE CO., No. 231 East 42d Street, New York City.

**SOLID OAK SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS**, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. COLLAPSEABLE BENCH, 1st Canal St., N. Y. Mr. and Patentee send for Catalogue. Free.

**ALL** Magazines and Newspapers, both American and Foreign, sent at rates. Send for Catalogue. A. E. BORRIS & Co. 11 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass.



"See What Cuticura Does for Me!"

**INFANTILE** and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalded Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Absolutely pure and safe. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and only Medicinal Baby Soap, 25 cts., and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, \$1, are sold by druggists. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

## Old Brandies.

We offer for sale superior old COGNAC BRANDY, vintages of 1820, 1825 and 1852. Also delicate fine flavored VIERGE COGNAC.

## Old Rums.

JAMAICA, GRENADA and ST. CROIX, fine, old and delicate.

**THOMAS McMULLEN & CO.,**  
44 Beaver Street, New York.

**H. O'NEILL & CO.,**  
321 to 329 6th Ave., N.Y. City,  
IMPORTERS of Costumes,  
Wraps—Fine Millinery—Dry  
Goods, &c. We call special attention  
to our Stock of

**Athletic and Sporting Goods,  
in Caps, Shirts, Pants, Trunks  
Men's Jerseys, and Sweaters.  
Six of our best White Shirts  
to Order for \$5.50.**

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

## A NEW CITY.

Hinsdale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City, and junction for Creedmoor Rifle Range, New York, is divided into several thousand building lots and being sold at \$195 each on monthly payments of \$5 per lot by R. Wilson, attorney, 335 Broadway, New York City.

A feature of the enterprise is that the prices of the unsold lots are to be increased \$5 monthly until they reach \$200 per lot; by this method each monthly payment of \$5 is worth \$10 the month following, and by the time a lot is paid for on instalments it has more than doubled its value.

About 2,000 cottages are to be erected on the property and sold on easy monthly payments of \$10 for each \$1,000 of cost. This is a safe and profitable way of investing small sums in one of the healthiest climates in America, and, as the commutation to New York only averages ten cents per trip, and the time 35 minutes by rail, Hinsdale City's future looks brilliant, and the number of cottages to be erected will certainly warrant this gradual increase in prices. New York will be the future city of the world. Property around it is and must continue to increase in value.—From Amer. Real Estate Guide, N. Y.

## The Snake Dance of the Moquis of Arizona.

Being a Narrative of a Journey from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the Villages of the Moqui Indians of Arizona, with a Description of the Manners and Customs of this Peculiar People, and especially of the Revolting Religious Rite—the Snake Dance; to which is added a Brief Dissertation upon Serpent Worship in General, with an Account of the Tablet Dance of the Pueblo of Santa Domingo, New Mexico, etc. By JOHN G. BOURKE, Captain Third U. S. Cavalry. 1 vol., crown 8vo, with more than thirty plates, many of them beautifully colored, \$5.00.

No more important and original contribution has been made to the history of any of the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States than is furnished in this elegant volume. Public attention was attracted a year or two ago to the Zunis of New Mexico by the reports of Mr. Frank Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institution. This work gives a description of a kindred race, the Moquis of Arizona, who, inhabiting a number of pueblos near the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona, and hitherto almost unknown to white men, have preserved many of the religious ideas and rites derived from the old Aztec and Toltec races of Mexico and Central America.

#### THE BOOK-BUYER.

A Monthly Summary of American and Foreign Literature. June number now ready. Annual subscription, 50 cents.

These books are for sale by all book sellers, or will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, 745 and 746 Broadway, New York.

J. N. GREGORY, 110 Bleeker St., Newark, N. J. FINE MILITARY CLOTHING. CLOTHS, and any goods needed in the U. S. Army. Send for prices.

**SMOKE THE BEST.**—We beg to inform the public and smokers generally, that we have secured a large stock of the very choicest grades of thoroughly cured Golden Virginia, Perique & Turkish tobaccos, which we are using in the manufacture of our celebrated brands of cigarettes and smoking tobaccos. And have added to our stock a large shipment of the finest imported French Rice Paper. Such stock made up by the highest class of skillful labor, we feel confident, cannot fail to satisfy the tastes of all good judges. Standard Brands—Caporal—Caporal—Caporal—St. James & Kinney Bros. Straight Cut in Full Dress Packages, etc., etc.

Just Out—Sportmans, Caporal, MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

KINNET TOBACCO CO., Successors to Kinney Bros., New York.



has not been so pacific as it is to day. For some months past. 'Cornerers' in pork and corn may take this tip—there will be no European war this year. They may bet odds there will not be one in 1885.

The triangular duel in Marryat's "Midshipman Easy" has been repeated on board H. M. S. *Northumberland* in Devonport Dockyard. Three of the Midshipmen who had, it is stated, been perusing the tale referred to, having private revolvers of a very small pattern, arranged themselves in a triangle in that part of the ship devoted to Midshipmen's chests and hammocks, and commenced to snap their revolvers at each other. Unfortunately there was a bullet in a chamber of one weapon and the bullet entered the cheek of one Middy, traversed his face through his upper lip and nose, and made its exit, to the detriment, for the present at least, of his personal appearance.

On Saturday, Oct. 4, the keel of the ironclad *Katrina II*, was laid at Nicolaieff, and on Tuesday the keels of the ironclads, *Tchesme* and *Sinope*, were laid with great pomp in presence of the Grand Duke Alexis, and the highest officials and ministers at Sebastopol. These two ships will, it is announced, form the nucleus of the future Black Sea Fleet.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that there is good reason to believe that the worst abominations of the African slave trade are now being reproduced on the New Guinea coast, and that a salutary exercise of authority by the representatives of her Majesty's Government in that quarter is imperatively required to check the evil.

The little kingdom of Serbia has, thanks to the organization of Colonel Petrovitch, the Minister of War, an army of 70,000 men and 288 guns in the 1st Ban, or active army; in the 2d Ban, 56,000 men; and in the 3d Ban, 53,000 men.

General Gordon tells us that, in the attack on Morosi's Mountain, "1443 rounds of artillery were fired," with the effect, as he heard "on good authority," of five killed and five wounded.

A Paris newspaper, having called upon Captain Fournier to explain certain engravings and alterations in a photo-copy of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, published by a contemporary, has received a fiery reply. He had given his honor about the matter to the President of the Council. That sufficed for his conscience; for everyone who was not satisfied with that, there is, says the gallant Captain, "the point of my sword; it has never been found wanting by any man."

The wife of Colonel Trevelyan, formerly of the 7th Hussars, recently tried in England for receiving, knowing

them to have been stolen, some pewter pots, revives an old scandal. The unfortunate woman complained that she was starving. She was not long ago considered a fit subject for the workhouse, her husband refusing to pay her an allowance agreed upon on separation.

The great iron and cannon founding establishment of Herr Krupp at Essen is constantly enlarging its space and personnel. In 1860 it contained but 1,760 workmen, and this number had increased by 1870 to 7,033, while at the present time it is over 20,000; if also the women and children dependent on the establishment are included, a population of no less than 65,331 is gathered together, of which 29,000 persons are actually living in houses belonging to the works. The various departments of the Krupp undertaking are eight in number, and embrace the workshops at Essen, three collieries at Essen and Bochum, 547 iron mines in Germany, mines in the north of Spain (in the neighborhood of Bilbao), the smelting furnaces, a trial ground of 17 kilometres at Meppen for proving cannon, together with others at different places with an area of 7½ kilometres. There are 11 smelting furnaces, 1,543 puddling and heating furnaces, 439 steam boilers, and 450 steam engines of 185,000 horse power. At Essen alone the works connected with rolling stock comprise 59 kilometres of rails, 28 locomotives, 833 wagons, 69 horses, 191 trolleys, 65 kilometres of telegraph line, 35 telegraphic stations, and 55 Morse apparatus.

An amusing episode, says *The Jewish World*, occurred during the recent manoeuvres of the Austrian Army. The chief of a regiment garrisoned near Vienna wrote to a gentleman he knew in Anger, Dr. Neuwirth, asking if he would kindly find him quarters in the town during the manoeuvres, in which he had to take part. "I have only one stipulation to make," he wrote, don't lodge me in the house of a Jew." The following is the answer received by the doughty warrior: "Honored Sir,—The chance of your being quartered with Jews has already been removed by circumstances. There are only two Jewish families in Anger. The Archduke Albrecht is lodging with one, the Archduke Wilhelm with the other. The latter is the family of, yours sincerely, Dr. Neuwirth."

Sir Thomas Brassey, M. P., in speaking to his constituents at Hastings Oct. 21, showed that the British Navy was equal to that of France and Italy combined.

The police of St. Petersburg, Oct. 21, seized documents which showed that arrangements were being perfected to make an attempt on the Czar's life.

GENERAL de l'Isle, replying to a request from Prime

Minister Ferry for information in regard to the situation in Tonquin, states that the French forces there are sufficient to maintain a defensive attitude, but cannot undertake offensive operations. The *Figaro* says that the truth is that the troops are hemmed in on the delta under the protection of the gunboats and are obliged to limit their operations to repelling the attacks of the enemy.

#### BIRTHS.

SQUIERS.—At New York City, Oct. 14, 1884, to the wife of Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th Cavalry, a daughter.

SUMNER.—At Fort Niagara, N. Y., October 7, to the wife of Colonel E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., a son.

#### MARRIED.

ALLEN—O'BOYLE.—At Terre Haute, Ind., October 23, Passed Assistant Paymaster G. M. ALLEN, U. S. Navy, to Miss HELEN O'BOYLE.

CRAWFORD—BERDAN.—On the 11th of October, 1884, at Buyukdere-on-the-Bosphorus, FRANCIS MARION, only son of the late Thomas Crawford, of New York, to ELIZABETH CHRISTOPHERS HOBSON, youngest daughter of General H. Berdan, of New York.

GARDNER—JONES.—At her home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Oct. 22, by the Rev. James De Normandie, assisted by the Rev. J. Goodin, Passed Assistant Surgeon JAMES E. GARDNER, U. S. Navy, to FRANCES, daughter of Mrs. William P. Jones.

VAN VLIET—FRANKLIN.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., October 13, F. O. VAN VLIET, son of General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., to Miss EMMA FRANKLIN.

#### DIED.

ALVORD.—At Washington, D. C., October 16, Brigadier General BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Army, retired.

CHURCH.—At Hartford, Conn., Oct. 13, 1884, Mrs. M. Z. CHURCH, widow of the late Prof. A. K. Church, of West Point, N. Y., and mother of Mrs. M. M. Blunt.

KIRKLAND.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., October 19, ANITA R., eldest daughter of Captain W. A. Kirkland, U. S. Navy, aged 23 years and 8 months.

MARSTELLER.—At Fort Elliott, Texas, October 6, 1884, 1st Lieut. JAMES S. MARSTELLER, 24th Infantry.

MORRIS.—At Setauket, Long Island, N. Y., October 20, LILLIAN MORRIS, widow of Major Richard Lewis Morris, U. S. A.

TOPPIN.—At Rossville, Newark, N. J., SUZIE TOPPIN, daughter of Passed Asst. Engineer John D. Toppin, U. S. Navy, aged 10 years and four months. Funeral private.

WORMLEY.—At Boston, Mass., October 18, JAMES WORMLEY, proprietor of "Wormley's Hotel," Washington, D. C.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate

AS A NERVE FOOD.

Dr. J. W. SMITH, Wellington, O., says: "In impaired nervous supply I have used it to advantage."

**R. H. MACY & CO.**  
Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue,  
and 13th St., New York  
Grand Central Fancy and Dry  
Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR  
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF  
GENTLEMEN'S

#### Neckwear.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON  
BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
MANUFACTURE.

#### Hosiery

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN  
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

#### Handkerchiefs

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN  
MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED  
Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected  
linen, and the button holes are hand made.  
Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.  
Unlaundered, at 50 cents; Laundered at \$1.24,  
\$1.49 and \$1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for  
instructions about self-measurement

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP  
AND GARRISON  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND IN YOUR NAME  
AND ADDRESS FOR OUR FALL AND WINTER  
CATALOGUE. CATALOGUES READY ABOUT  
LAST OF SEPTEMBER.

**R. H. MACY & CO.**

#### Monogram Stamps

OF TWO AND THREE LETTERS FOR  
Stamping Linen Goods and  
Embroidering.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

**ROBERT SNEIDER, ENGRAVER,**  
37 John Street, New York.

SEEDS AT SPECIAL RATES TO MILITARY  
FORN. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

## RICHMOND Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

### Richmond Straight Cut No. 1,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the BRIGHTEST, MOST DELICATELY FLAVORED and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

We use the *Genuine French Rice Paper*, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us water marked with the name of the brand—

### Richmond Straight Cut No. 1

on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the OLD and ORIGINAL brand, and to observe that each package or box of RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES bear the signature of

Also manufacturers of well known brands, *Richmond Gem, Opera Puff, Pet and Little Beauties Cigarettes*, *SMOKING TOBACCOS, Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Rip, &c., &c.*



### If You Want the Best, Buy Only the Marks Improved Adjustable Folding Chair.

7 articles of furniture combined in one, and adjustable to any position desired, for ease and comfort.

Seated with the *Wakelief Woven Case*, and Upholstered to order.

Send for Catalogue and Price List to

The Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Co. (Lim.) Sole Props. and Manufacturers, NEW YORK.



### F.R.D. J. KALDENBERG

First introduced the manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and AMBER GOODS in America, and recommends his Meerschaums, French Brier and Welchesel Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also, his complete line of Amber goods, to the WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TRADES. Repairing a special branch of my factory, and prompt attention given to it at all times. Circulars and Price Lists sent on application. Pipes received and returned by mail. *Received Medal and Diploma, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Paris Exhibition, 1887—only Exhibitor of American Meerschaum Goods.* N. B.—By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

Store & Factory, No. 125 FULTON ST., N. Y. CITY.

### JUST BROS.

689 B'way, New York,

Main Furnishers for the ARMY and NAVY

### Fine Custom SHIRTS.

Send for Directions for Self-Measurement.

### Wedding and Visiting Cards.

ORDERS OF DANCE—BADGES—  
PROGRAMMES AND MENUS—  
DINNER AND BALL CARDS—  
LATEST NOVELTIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.  
**ROBERT SNEIDER,**  
Manufacturer of Fine Stationery  
37 JOHN STREET NEW YORK.

**COMMUNITY CANNED GOODS,**  
including Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Jams, and Poultry, packed under the best conditions, and free from adulteration. Orders now received for Fall shipment. Price-list sent on application. Address ONEIDA COMMUNITY (Limited), Community, N. Y.

**\$11.950**  
IN CASH  
GIVEN AWAY

To SMOKERS of Blackwell's  
Genuine Bull Durham  
Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements. The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be.

Office Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

F. A. WILEY, Esq., Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We inclose you \$11,950.00, which please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec. 1884. Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President.

Office of the Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

J. S. CARR, Esq., Pres. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of \$11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state.

Yours truly, F. A. WILEY, Cashier.

None genuine without picture of BULL on the package.

See our other announcements.



HUNTING BOOTS AND SHOES,  
Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN D. BETHEL, Mfr. Sportsman's Goods,  
Send for Prices. 124 Chambers St., New York.

No postal cards.

W. L. HARTY, Teacher of Guitar, Violoncello, Act. for Tilton Pat. Guitar, the best in use. Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music Strings. Catalogues free. 120 Tremont St. Boston.

New Guitar Music Every Month.

SEED CATALOGUE FREE Address HIRAM SEBLEY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

# SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

WM. P. HUNT, Prest.)  
WM. S. EATON, Treas.)

Foundry St., South Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING  
PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.



## MILLER'S PAJAMAS

### SHIRTS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Free.

THOMAS MILLER &amp; SONS,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.  
355 SIXTH AVE., cor. 22d St., N. Y.

## ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS.



Popular Nos. 14, 048, 130, 333, 161

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.  
Wicks, Camden, N. J. 25 John St., New York.

**C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF**  
**Meerschmump Pipes,**  
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc.,  
Wholesale and Retail.

Repeating done. Send for circular.

310 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
FACTORIES: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

RAW MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER FOR SALE.

**Shot Guns** **Revolvers,**  
**Rifles, Etc.**  
Large Ill. Catalogue free. Address: Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**OPIUM**  
WHISKY HABITS  
cured with Double  
Chloride of Gold. We  
challenge investigation.  
10,000 Cures.  
Books free. The  
LESLIE E. KEELY CO.  
DUNSTON, ILL.

**THE GREAT AMERICAN**  
**TEA COMPANY**  
**GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!**  
Greatest inducements ever  
ferred. Now's your time to get up  
orders for our celebrated Teas  
and Coffees, and secure a beauti-  
ful Gold Band or Moss Rose China  
Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated  
Toilet Set. For full particulars address  
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,  
P. O. Box 323, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

We will send you a watch or a chain by Mail  
or Express, C. O. D., to be examined before  
paying any money, and if not satisfactory, re-  
turned at our expense. We manufacture our  
watches and save you 50 per cent. Catalogue  
of 35 styles free. EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.  
Address: STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO.,  
Hans 12 to 14 apt. PITTSBURGH, PA.

**HOTELS.**  
**Troy House.** First and River Streets Troy,  
N. Y. Janvin and Gillis, Proprietors.  
**Leland Hotel**  
Chicago  
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Best  
Location in the City, Michigan ave. and Jackson  
St. Liberal discount made.  
WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor  
**Hotel Brunswick.** Fifth Ave. and 27th  
St., New York. Mitchell & Kinsler, Prop.  
**Grand Hotel.** Broadway & 51st St., N. Y.  
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. Euro-  
pean plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.  
**Glenham Hotel.** Fifth Avenue, 22d St.  
near Madison Square, New York. Also Howland  
Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. N. B. BARRY.

## THE EBBITT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.  
Fear Iron Fire Escapes  
TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day

## ST. NICHOLAS

FOR

YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

No printed periodical can take the place of  
parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good  
magazine can supplement their work and in-  
fluence to a wonderful degree. In view of  
this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead  
of "Can we afford to take St. Nicholas?"—  
the question of every earnest household in  
English-speaking countries, to-day, should be  
"Can we afford not to take St. Nicholas?"  
The magazine, during its eleven happy  
years of existence, under the editorial charge  
of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands  
of young readers; and their interest and in-  
telligent enjoyment have constantly inspired  
the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To-  
day, its strength is in its wholesome growth,  
its sympathy with young life, its hearty recog-  
nition of the movement of events, and its  
steadily increasing literary and pictorial re-  
sources. The following are some of the good  
things already secured for future numbers or  
St. Nicholas:

"HIS ONE FAULT," a serial story for  
boys, by the popular author, J. T. TROW-  
BRIDGE.

"PERSONALLY CONDUCTED," illus-  
trated papers on famous places in Europe. By  
FRANK R. STOCKTON.

"HISTORIC GIRLS," a companion series to  
"Historic Boys." By E. M. BROOKS.

"READY FOR BUSINESS," suggestions  
to boys about to choose an occupation, based  
on personal interviews with prominent re-  
presentatives of various trades and professions.  
By G. J. MANSON.

"DRIVEN BACK TO EDEN," a serial.  
By E. P. ROE.

"TALKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS," a series of  
popular papers. By H. H. (HELEN JACK-  
SON.)

"AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS": recollec-  
tion of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate, contain-  
ing much political information, both instruc-  
tive and amusing. By EDMUND ALTON.

"DAVY AND THE GOBLIN," a very funny  
serial story by a new writer, CHAS. CARRIL.  
SHORT STORIES by LOUISE M. AL-  
COTT.

"THE PROGRESS OF INVENTION":  
"From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From  
Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive  
papers, by CHAS. E. BOLTON.

"ART WORK FOR YOUNG FOLKS": pa-  
pers on decorative handicraft, by CHAS. G.  
LELAND.

"SHEEP OR SILVER?" a story of Texan  
life. By the late REV. WILLIAM M.  
BAKER.

"A GARDEN OF GIRLS," being six short  
stories for girls, by SIX LEADING WRI-  
TERS.

"TALES OF TWO CONTINENTS": stories  
of adventure, by H. H. BOYSEN.

"CARTOONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,"  
funny pictures, by ST. NICHOLAS ART-  
ISTS.

"FROM BACH TO WAGNER": brief, point-  
ed biographies of great musicians. By  
AGATHA TUNIS.

SPECIAL PAPERS by chosen writers, in-  
cluding MARY HALLOCK FOOTE, JOA-  
QUIN MILLER, ALICE WELLINGTON  
ROLLINS, G. B. BARTLETT, HARRIET  
PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, REV. WASHINGTON  
GLADDEN, JULIA SCHAYER, ANNA  
LEA MERRITT, W. O. STODDARD, D. KER,  
ERNEST INGERSOLL, CLARA E. CLEM-  
ENT, LIEUT. SCHWATKA.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be the work of  
the very best artists and engravers, and there  
will be plenty of them. In the November and  
December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPICES.

Buy the November number for the chil-  
dren. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and  
news dealers sell it. The subscription price is  
\$3.00 a year, and now is just the time to sub-  
scribe.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

**SEEDS.**—150 Page Catalogue (illustrated)  
free to readers of this paper. (Estab. 1845.)  
B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York.

**ARMY CATECHISM**  
FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND  
SOLDIERS. By Col. GUY V. HENRY U. S. A. Will  
be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents.  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

## R. H. POWERS & CO.,

No. 11½ Bond, I

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, I

Grocers and Butchers, Wines  
and Fancy Stores,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on file at our office

**AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR.**  
HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S  
OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and  
body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO  
REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting.  
It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving  
a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITE-  
MENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce  
IT PERFECTION. \$2 in buffalo handle; \$3 in  
ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on  
the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH,  
641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in  
the United States where they are obtained. Trade  
supplied sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.



BADGES

AND

MEDALS

OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION

MADE TO

ORDER.

**DOUGHTY & PEDERSEN,**  
**JEWELERS,**  
23 Maiden Lane, New York.  
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

## WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

Edited by

**Moses A. Dow,**  
Boston, Mass.

Largest weekly ever published in America.  
Full of choice stories. Each number complete  
in itself. \$4 year. 16 back nos. \$1. Specimen free

## NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

### Life Insurance Company,

### OF BOSTON.

Assets, - - - - \$16,901,943.27

Liabilities, - - - 14,327,928.23

Total Surplus, - \$2,574,015.04

This Company insures the lives of Officers of  
Army and Navy without extra premium,  
except when actually engaged in warfare, which  
premium if not paid at the assumption of the  
extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will  
be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of resi-  
dence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all  
seasons of the year, without extra charge.  
This Company issues Endowment policies at  
precisely the same premium heretofore charged  
for whole Life Policies, and endorses thereon the  
cash surrender and paid up insurance values as  
guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.  
Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may  
be had on application at the

**Office of the Company,**  
**Post Office Square.**

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

## RED STAR LINE.

FOR ANTWERP, PARIS, AND THE RHINE.  
Sailing from NEW YORK and ANTWERP every  
Saturday.

This service will be carried out by the follow-  
ing fleet of First-Class, Full-Powered, and ele-  
gantly appointed Steamers:  
Westernland, 5000 Tons. Weseland, 5000 Tons  
Nordland, 5000 " Pennland, 4000 "  
Rhinland, 4000 " Belgenland, 4000 "  
Nederland, 3000 " Switzerland, 3000 "  
Zeeland, 3000 " Vaderland, 3000 "  
These steamers carry neither Cattle, Sheep,  
Horses, nor Pigs. Saloons, staterooms, smoking  
and bathrooms amidships.  
Saloon, \$60 to \$80; excursion, \$110 to \$160; Se-  
cond Cabin, \$50 for outward, prepaid; excursion,  
\$30; steerage, outward, \$20; prepaid from Ant-  
werp, \$18; excursion, \$36, including bedding, &c.  
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,  
General Agents, 55 Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION.

**DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,**  
NIAGARA CO., N. Y.  
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted  
upon the Military System. Charges \$250 a year  
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

**Kentucky Military Institute,**  
Founded 1845, FARMINGDALE, Ky.  
ROBT. D. ALLEN, Col. and Supt.

## Officers in the Army and Navy

Are reminded that CHAUNCEY HALL, the oldest  
of the Boston private schools, makes a  
**One-third Reduction in Terms**  
to their children as pupils. Prepares for the  
Institute of Technology, Busi-  
ness, and College.

**The Michigan Military Academy.**  
Graduates admitted to University upon diplo-  
ma. Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and  
healthful. Next term begins Sept. 16. Expenses,  
\$350 per year. For Catalogue address Col.  
BOGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

**"VIREUN".** WEST POINT  
Sing Sing, N. Y. ANNAPOLIS,  
H. C. SYMONDS, COLLEGE,  
SCIENTIFIC.

## Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,  
Wilmington, Del., Sept. 24, 1884.  
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be re-  
ceived at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of  
October 23, 1884, for dredging in Choptank River,  
Md., between Denton and Greensboro.  
For specifications, blank forms, and all infor-  
mation, apply to this office.

WM. F. SMITH,  
United States Agent.

## PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,  
Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1884.  
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be re-  
ceived at this office until noon of October 30,  
1884, for dredging in Corlica Creek, Maryland.  
Forms for proposals, specifications and all de-  
sired information can be had upon application to  
WM. F. SMITH,  
United States Agent.

## Proposals for Harbor Improvement

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,  
BUFFALO, N. Y., October 15, 1884.  
SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS, in tripli-  
cate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock  
A.M. (75th meridian time) on the 15th day of Nov-  
ember, 1884, for dredging the west channel and  
repairs the East Breakwater at Dunkirk Har-  
bor, N. Y.  
Specifications, blank forms, and instructions to  
bidders may be had on application to this office  
EDWARD MAGUIRE,  
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

## Proposals for Dredging.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,  
NEWPORT, R. I., October 16, 1884.  
SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS, in dupli-  
cate, will be received at this office until 12  
o'clock, noon, on Friday, the thirty-first day of  
October, at which time they will be opened in  
presence of bidders, for dredging in the following  
harbors:  
In Wareham Harbor, Mass., appropriation  
\$10,000.  
In Harbor of Refuge, Wood's Holl, Mass., about  
7,000 cubic yds.  
The United States reserves the right to reject  
any or all proposals.  
Specifications, blank proposals and full infor-  
mation as to the manner of bidding, conditions to  
be observed by bidders, and terms of contract  
and payment, will be furnished on application to  
this office.  
GEORGE H. ELLIOT,  
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

## Young Men

## READ THIS!

**THE VOLTAIC BELT CO.,** of Mar-  
shall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated **Electro-Voltaic Belt** and other **Electric**  
**Appliances** or trial for thirty days, to men  
(young or old) afflicted with nervous debility,  
loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred  
troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, par-  
alysis, and many other diseases. Complete restora-  
tion to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed.  
No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allow-  
ed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet  
res.

## HOTCHKISS & CO.,

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS; 49 PARLIAMENT ST., LONDON, AND 113 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HOTCHKISS'S PATENT REVOLVING CANNON,**  
**SINGLE BARREL RAPID FIRING GUNS,**  
**Mountain and Yacht Guns, Ammunition, &c.**



**NEW REGULATION**  
**NAVY EQUIPMENTS. | ARMY CAP CORDS.**  
**BENT & BUSH,**  
 Originators of the  
**GOSSAMER TOP CAP.**  
 387 Washington Street. Boston, Mass.

**J. H. WILSON,**  
 1106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,  
**MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER.**  
 NEW NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Army Cap Cords and Corps Badges.  
 SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKENNEY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

**POLLARD & ALFORD,**  
 No. 104 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass.  
**ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,**  
 Swords, Belts, Gold and Silver Embroideries of all kinds, Hats, Caps, Chapaux, Epaulets; Flags  
 and Banners, Buttons, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Braids, &c.  
**NAVY AND ARMY EQUIPMENTS at Lowest Prices.**

**ESTABLISHED 1815.**  
**HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,**  
 PHILADELPHIA,  
 FURNISHERS TO THE  
**Army, Navy and National Guard.**  
 Price List sent on Application.

**HOWARD ACKERMAN,**  
 SUCCESSOR TO  
**J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,**  
 No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
**UNIFORMS—**  
 Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the  
 Military Service of the United States.

**ESTABLISHED 1847.**  
**J. H. MCKENNEY & CO.,**  
 Successors to BAKER & MCKENNEY 141 Grand Street, New York,  
**CORK and FELT HELMETS,**  
**MILITARY GOODS**  
**FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD**  
**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,**  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
 EQUIPMENTS FOR  
**OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, &c.**  
 IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,  
 No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

**RAYMOLD & WHITLOCK,**  
 Successors to HARTLEY & GRAHAM,  
 (Military Department).  
**New Regulation Equipments for**  
**Naval Officers.**  
 Sales Room and Manufactory, 39 West 14th St.,  
 Near 6th Avenue, NEW YORK.

**THE PETTIBONE MANUFACTURING CO.**  
 105 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**THE NEW REGULATION FORAGE CAP CORD, IN GILT,**  
 AT \$1 EACH.  
 Real Gold, \$1.50 each. Sent by mail to any part of the United  
 States on receipt of price. If not satisfactory, money will be  
 refunded. Regular Army Uniforms, Militia Company Uniforms,  
 and Equipments at special close prices.  
 Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY**  
 77 STATE ST., CHICAGO,  
 Between Washington and Randolph Streets,  
**WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY**  
**BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS.**  
 Have a large stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver, PLATED WARE, Optical, and  
 goods suitable for Wedding presents, which we sell at Wholesale prices.  
 Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, U. S. A. (Retired), has supervision of the Sales and Manufacturing  
 Department. If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.


**COLGATE & CO.'S**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**HARNESS SOAP!!**  
 Pronounced by Experts the Finest Soap of its kind in the Market.  
**COLGATE & CO.'S**  
**STABLE SOAP!!**  
 Superior to White and Mottled Castile for General Stable Use. For washing Out, Wounds of all  
 Descriptions, Old Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., it is invaluable. For Sale by the Principal Harness  
 Saddlery, Hardware, and Drug Stores.  
**COLGATE & COMPANY, 53 and 55 John Street New York.**

**ESTABLISHED 1824.**  
**JACOB REED'S SONS,**  
 920 and 922 Chestnut St., Phila.  
 Oldest Practical Military Tailors in the United States.  
 Uniforms for Army and Navy Officers, and National Guard, at  
 Moderate Prices. FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

**ARMY & NAVY EQUIPMENTS.**  
**HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,**  
 SUCCESSORS TO  
 HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN  
 7 Bond Street New York.

**W. C. BOYLAN,**  
 135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.  
**MILITARY CLOTHIER,**  
 Army, Navy, and National Guard.  
 Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.  
 PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY  
 NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.  
 Contractor for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.

**HATFIELD AND SONS,**  
**ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**  
 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
 SPECIALTY.—OUR OWN MAKE HEAVY SHOULDER STRAPS.

**WAR NOCK**  
 Manufacturers of  and Dealers in  
 ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD  
**Officers' Equipments.**  
 238 Fifth Avenue, WARNOCK & CO., New York City.  
 Specialties—Gossamer Top Caps and Shoulder Straps.  
 SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**THE ORIGINAL BOOSEY INSTRUMENTS.**  
 Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. WM. A. FOND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole  
 Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

**OFFICERS COMPANY & MESS**  
**OUTFITS.**  
 IN CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER  
 PLATED, WOOD, and HARD WARES. ALL  
 METAL UTENSILS and ARTICLES SUIT-  
 ABLE TO THE USES OF THE CAMP, GAR-  
 RISON AND NAVY.  
 The undersigned, for over a quarter of a cen-  
 tury in this building, and carrying in stock full  
 lines of goods, have unsurpassed facilities for  
 filling promptly and correctly all orders, by mail  
 or otherwise, for any and all things pertaining to  
 the above and their various branches.  
**DECORATIONS ON CROCKERY.**  
 INITIALS, REGIMENTAL DESIGNS, Etc.  
 Can refer to many prominent Officers.  
 Catalogue, Price List, and Estimates will be  
 furnished by mail on application.  
**HADLEYS,** Cooper Institute, N. Y.

**H. P. STEVENS,**  
 Choice Ship and Mess Stores,  
 Cor. Chelsea & Henley Sts., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

**ORIENTAL CARPETS**  
 AND  
**RUGS.**

We are now offering the finest assortment of  
 Antique and Modern Oriental Carpets and Rugs  
 in America.  
 Cashmere Carpets of Unique Patterns at Low  
 Prices; also, Daghestan, Bokhara, and Persian  
 Rugs at a Great Reduction.  
 Army and Navy Officers will find it  
 to their interest to give us a call.

**JOS. WILD & CO.,**  
 11 & 13 Thomas St., near Broadway,  
 NEW YORK.

**JOHN EARLE & CO.**  
 Army and Navy Tailors,  
 Two doors above the "Old South,"  
 No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,  
 BOSTON, MASS.

**F. J. HEIBERGER,**  
 Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,  
 15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

**IMPROVED PATENT BINDER** for Preserving  
 THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
 \$1.25 by mail. 940 Broadway New York.

**ALONZO RAND.**  
 Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,  
 80 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.

**FIRST PRIZE**  
**MEDAL**  
 1876  
**CARL STEHR,**  
 Manufacturer of  
**MEERSCHAUM PIPES**  
 and Cigar-holders.  
 Repairing and Silver Mounting  
 neatly done. Send for Circular.  
 347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

  
**JOHN HOLLAND,**  
 Mfr of best quality Gold Pens. Specialties  
 "Stub Nibs," Falcons and Pat. Record Pens  
 Charm Pencils, Fountain Pens, etc. Lists mailed  
 free. 19 WEST 4TH ST.,  
 Cincinnati.

**ALLAN RUTHERFORD,**  
 (Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain  
 U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),  
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
 (Corcoran Building, F. and Fifteenth Streets  
 Washington, D. C.)  
 Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for  
 six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the  
 course of business before the Executive Depart-  
 ments at Washington. Special attention given to  
 the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for  
 Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and  
 generally all business before any of the Depart-  
 ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to  
 Hon. O. Ferris, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon.  
 Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington,  
 D. C.; Hon. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the U. S.,  
 Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.;  
 Hon. E. W. Keightley, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury.

**Orange Powder**

("Orange Mills," Established 1808.)  
**Orange Rifle,**  
**Orange Lightning,**  
**Orange Ducking,**  
**Orange Creedmoor.**  
**Military, Mining and Blasting Powder.**  
**Electric Blasting Apparatus.**  
 Manufactured and for Sale by  
**Lafin & Rand Powder Company.**  
 29 Murray Street, New York.  
 Agencies and Magazines in all parts of  
 country.  
 Send postal card for illustrated descriptive  
 pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder  
 Mailed FREE.